JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 15

APRIL 14, 1961

Ninepence



WHAT KIND OF A PEOPLE?

A close-up of the realities_PAGE 16

COMMENT

WHAT KIND OF ISRAEL?

A perceptive friend of Israel has suggested that bringing Eichmann to trial was the last act of Ben-Gurion as the old Diaspora Jew and not of the new Israel. For, as he explained, the new Israel is more concerned with the future than with the immediate Diaspora past of the Jews. The new generations of Israelis no longer have any direct link with the persecutions and discriminations of the past. They not only find them difficult to understand, they also experience a sense of impatience with those past generations of Jews who accepted their second-class fate and appeared to do nothing about it.

Because Mr. Ben-Gurion understands and to some extent sympathises with this new Israel, he also appreciated the dangers which this exclusive attitude might carry with it. For it might well create the impression that the new Israel was a normal, routine country, calling for the normal and routine services of its people, just like any other nation. This was a misleading conclusion, it has been clear to the Israel Prime Minister, which it would be necessary to correct; both for the sake of the world and for that of Israel, but especially for the sake of the new Israeli generations. They had to be reminded of their tenuous link with their own past. They were not to forget it; for otherwise their outlook for the future would become dangerously distorted.

* * *

The lesson would have to be driven home in a way that would not be missed by a single citizen of Israel; what happened outside was of secondary importance. What the Germans made of it, or what the world's press and television wrote and said about it, did not really matter; even what the Jews outside Israel made of it was not really relevant. What did matter was that Eichmann at his trial would, in a sense, atone for what he had done by serving as the unforgettable demonstrator of the ties that link the new Israel with Diaspora Jewry—and the warning that is writ large on every page of the indictment.

What Mr. Ben-Gurion has done, in effect, is to force the entire nation through a course of history which they will never be able to forget. For that inability to forget, as he knows better than anyone else, must remain the driving force of the nation for many years to come. The trial of Eichmann is not an end in itself; it is neither a crude act of vengeance, nor the self-appointed administration of justice. It is a political act to demonstrate the historical necessity and justification of the State of Israel. But not to the world. Mr. Ben-Gurion does not believe

that this is something which needs to be done; the demonstration is for the sake of the new Israelis and for the Jews in the Diaspora. For it is on them that the future of Israel depends.

It is, therefore, almost as significant as the trial itself that on its eve, four leading Israelis should have taken this occasion to look to the future rather than to the past. The report (on page 16), of the views expressed by two of the foremost architects of the new image of Israeli politics, Josephtal and Peres, and of two outstanding philosophers, emphasises the same point that Mr. Ben-Gurion is seeking to make with the Eichmann trial. The two attitudes are not opposed to each other, they are essentially complementary; and it is this feature of the trial which some of its critics, even friendly critics, seem to have misunderstood.

* * *

Dr. Josephtal in particular underlines the fallacies of the belief that Israel has already turned the Jewish question into a normal situation. He shows how untrue this is, and how much effort is still called for to make impossible a repetition of the conditions which the trial of Eichmann is spotlighting. Israel, Josephtal insists, is barely at the end of the beginning, and her thirteenth Independence Day celebration next week should cause no one to overlook this.

For however great are the achievements of this brief span of independence—and they have been tremendous—the task ahead should not be minimised, nor, for that matter, exaggerated. For Israel is no longer the defence-less, helpless people with whom men like Eichmann thought they could do what they liked. They had no fean of retribution. Nothing more absurd could have been suggested to them in 1944, than that they would yet be brought to account for what they were doing.

* * *

It is this second aspect of the trial that links up with Mr. Peres's sharp and realistic argument about future policy towards the Arab states. For what the new Israel has done here is to show that it may be small and weak by comparison with the great powers, but it now has at its disposal a long and sovereign arm that can stretch out far into distance—and time—in the protection and safeguarding of the Jewish people. It is something that has not existed since the dispersion, and which the world has assumed could never again exist.

The Eichmann trial and the new perspectives of policy which emerge from the discussion we report must suggest to the country the need for a renewed and still greater effort to overcome the problems that lie ahead. But they can be overcome only by a concentration of all constructive forces and not by their dissipation.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4 FLEET STREET 3349

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND CIRCULATION:

77 Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1 MUSEUM 3815

PARIS BUREAU: L'Observateur du Moyen-Orient, 38 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris Ile. Opéra 66-93

ISRAEL OFFICE: 53a Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel. 28171

Subscriptions: £2 per year

Cover: Peres and Dayan in the Knesset.

- Photo Camera Press

CONTENTS

16-19 search of an answer Soviet Jewry: Will Yiddish kill Zionism in Russia's affluent 20-21 society?

U.N.: Arabs' Jerusalem protest 22-24 opens new campaign

Letters to the Editor ... 24

Books: A British Lavon Affair? 26 Israeli Enterprise: Pushing up potash production; In 27-28

Brief J.P.A.-J.N.F. News: The First Fifty Million Trees; J.N.F. Convention at Southport this weekend ...

ADVERTISEMENTS:

All communications concerning advertisements
—orders, blocks and copy instructions—should
be sent to the Advertisement Department,
77 Great Russell Street, W.C.I.
Additional Representatives:
William Samuel and Co. (London) Ltd.,
17 Philipot Lane, London, E.C.3.
Tel. MAN 0428

JUSTICE

THE TRIAL OF ADOLF EICHMANN

WHEN FATE TURNS THE TABLES

I "I often think how glad some of your people would be to bump me off. But don't be too optimistic, Herr Brand. It may be that times will change; it may be that we shall lose the war; but you won't catch me ... No, I have made all my arrangements." - ADOLF EICH-MANN TO JOEL BRAND, BUDAPEST, MAY 15, 1944.

¶ "The trial of Adolf Eichmann opened in Jerusalem today. Eichmann was brought into the dock at 8.58 a.m. Two minutes later, the three judges took the bench."-B.U.P. FROM JERUSALEM, APRIL 11, 1961.

Sixteen years had passed between the utterance of Adolf Eichmann's confident boast in his office in Budapest's Hotel Majestic and the moment of his appearance before the Israeli court in Jerusalem. They were sixteen years which had seen the transformation both of the Jewish people and of Eichmann.

It was not lost on Eichmann as he glanced around the Jerusalem courtroom that here he was on trial before a sovereign Jewish tribunal, complete with the trappings of state, and that, where once his single command could bring death to millions, now his own fate lay in the hands of three Jews, the judges facing him on the bench.

The Eichmann who faced his judges in Jerusalem, however, bore little physical resemblance to the suave, uniformed S.S. officer whose bloody progress across Europe marks out the tragedy of that continent's Jewry. The "steely blue" eyes whose "hard and sharp" look had burned themselves on Joel Brand's memory were dulled by horn-rimmed glasses. The fair hair had darkened and receded. But the sharp nose and perceptible twitch at the side of his mouth were still to be seen.

He was aware: Pre-trial reports had depicted Eichmann as apathetic, unconcerned about his future and ready to take what was coming. His slight nervous gestures in court—the clenching and unclenching of his fists, the occasional tightening of his abdominal muscles during the reading of the terrible indictment, the repeated wetting of his thin,



AT 8.58 A.M. An unforeseen arrangement

pursed lips-betrayed the fact that he was aware of both the setting, the moment and the charge.

Throughout the proceedings, Eichmann's passivity contrasted strongly with the legal arrogance of his defence counsel. But just a little more than 2,000 miles away, in a West German court at Mosbach, one of the S.S. leader's former lieutenants broke under the strain.

Dramatic day: Franz-Josef Mueller, the former commander of a Jewish labour camp in Poland, flew into a rage and pounded the dock with his fists when he faced a charge of responsibility for the shooting of fifty men, women and children near Cracow in 1942-43. "They always hang the small fry, while the big ones are back in office again," Mueller stormed.

In Ansbach on the same day, the former commandant of Gusen concentration camp, Karl Chmielewski, was sentenced to hard labour for life on 282 counts of murder.

Elsewhere in Germany, thousands of once boastful participants in Eichmann's plan for European Jewry's extermination went about their lives with a new sense of anguish. No one could predict what the evidence in the Jerusalem court might lay bare. None could be sure where the finger of accusation might point next.

They knew, as Dr. Adenauer earlier in the week indicated that he knew, that Germany and not only Adolf Eichmann was on trial. For the first time in the history of mankind, the remnants of a process of genocide had put their killers in the dock. If nothing else, it was a dramatic day in the history of mankind, for in a way it was mankind that shared the dock with Eichmann.

DIPLOMACY

KENNEDY BEGINS TO MEDIATE

A PROTOTYPE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

from our own correspondent

Tunis:

Since April 2, the day on which United States Ambassador Walter Walmsley, Jr., conversed with two ministers of the G.P.R.A.*—Abdelhafid Boussouf and Mohammed Yazid—for two hours, Washington has embarked on a new course in North Africa.

Whatever reluctance may be shown by the White House or the State Department in admitting it, effective American intervention in the Algerian question has already begun.

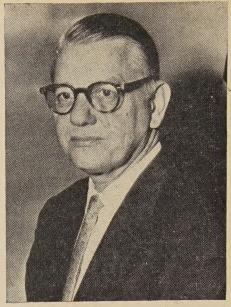
The result, in view of the deep-seated mistrust of American intentions in the Mediterranean by both Paris and Moscow, could be very far-reaching.

What, exactly, was the nature of the exchange between Mr. Walmsley and his Algerian interlocutors, and how did it fit into the long history of hesitation, tergiversation and "agonising reappraisals" displayed by Washington in Algeria since the Allied landings of 1942, a generation ago?

Unofficial warning: The initiative, first of all, came from the American Embassy. Walmsley's office contacted the Algerians directly (through a telephone call to Information Minister Mohammed Yazid), not through President Bourguiba. The only warning given to the French Government was an unofficial one to Louis Joxe, French Minister for Algerian Affairs. The American Embassy in Paris was forced to insist that it knew nothing of the talks, since the State Department did not wish to appear to be putting pressure on the G.P.R.A.

Walmsley, first of all, made it clear to the Algerians that he was receiving them, in compliance with orders from Washington, in his official capacity. They, too, had official orders from the G.P.R.A. to represent that body's collegial views as frankly and as fully as possible. The substance of the talks was Walmsley's two questions:

¶ Is there any other snag, beyond the stated difficulty over the Joxe interview promising similar negotiations with the M.N.A.**?



U.S.A.'S WALMSLEY
Two questions from Washington

Whether or not there is, does the G.P.R.A. have any suggestions as to how the United States might be of service in resolving the difficulty?

The answer he received to the first question was the same one that Yazid and his subordinates had been giving newsmen for several days: We are not worried about the M.N.A. What bothers us is the use which General de Gaulle seems determined to make of them. (The news had just spread in Tunis that French aircraft, operating over the "Bec du Canard" between the frontier and Ghardimaou, where the rebels maintain their principal Tunisian base, had dropped twenty Algerian paratroops—believed to be M.N.A. partisans—on the night of March 31. At least two had been captured. Neither the Tunisian authorities nor the G.P.R.A. wished to complicate the Evian stalemate further by announcing this. But they could not deny it, either.)

The only negotiating partner: These French "manoeuvres," said Yazid and Boussouf, are placing great strains on the leadership of the G.P.R.A. There is heavy pressure from the military leaders of the maquis who mistrust France, de Gaulle and the very principle of bilateral negotiation. Therefore, if the American Government wishes to do something about the situation, it must put pressure on the French government to abandon the "manoeuvres" and declare clearly and unequivocally that the G.P.R.A. is the one and only valid negotiating partner.

Walmsley thanked his two guests for their frankness. He then reviewed briefly the U.S. record of support for a negotiated settlement. He assured them that Washington wished to "put pressure" on no one concerned in the Algerian question. What Washington wanted was a stable and peaceful Mediterranean basin, where the Algerians could choose their own destiny. If the U.S. could be of assistance by clearing up misunderstandings, or in any other way, which both sides would accept, it would be only too glad to do so.

At this point, the three men drained their last cups of tea. The dialogue was suspended, with the understanding on both sides that it could be resumed at any time on the initiative of either side.

Active American political interest in Algeria, apart from that forced by the Barbary Wars of 1800-1837, actually dates from the time of the first mission of Robert Murphy to North African shores, when he landed in 1942 near Oran to prepare the subsequent Allied landings. On March 31, 1943, Ferhat Abbas presented to Murphy, the Soviet representative, Bogomolov and the French Governor-General, Marcel Peyrouton, the Manifeste du Peuple Algerien. Algeria, it said, must become an autonomous state within the French Union.

Abstention at U.N.: No one was more willing to see this happen than Murphy and General Dwight Eisenhower. But the Manifesto, like the entire cause of moderate nationalism in Algeria, was destined to be entangled in the web of pre-Liberation and post-war French politics.

Despite the privately, and sometimes publicly, expressed doubts of such Americans as George Kennan, Adlai Stevenson and John Kennedy, nothing was done in the post-war years to "rock the boat" of Franco-American relations. The construction of the American air bases in Morocco, the pro-Western experiment of President Bourguiba, the growing power of the Soviets in the Mediterranean and Middle East, all were important factors in this decision. On March 21, 1956, seven months before the Suez debacle, Douglas Dillon, then Ambassador in Paris and the leader of the "Europeans," stated flatly that as far as the United States was concerned, Algeria was an "integral part of French territory."

During 1957, the full meaning of the Saharan oil and gas discoveries began to filter from the offices of Esso Standard, Cities Service and the other American oil firms interested in Saharan partnerships with the French onto the desks of State Department officials. There followed, on June 11, 1957, the statement of Secretary Dulles: the United States would exercise no pressure on France as regards Algeria.

"Good offices": Next autumn as a

The provisional Algerian "rebel government."

^{*} Mouvement National Algérien—a pro-French Moslem group.

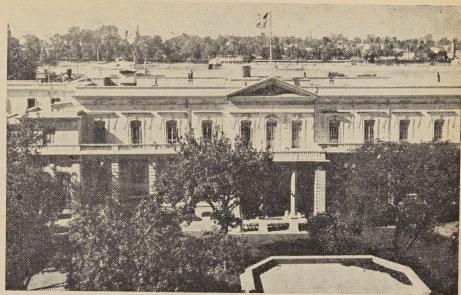
first step toward revision of its unqualified support for France, the United States notified Mohammed V and President Bourguiba that it would back the compromise resolution in the United Nations General Assembly, a resolution which took favourable note of the "good offices" offer of the two rulers of the newly independent Maghreb states.

The next démarche of any importance, which ended in obscurity if not exactly in failure, was the revival after the bombing of Sakhiet in February 1958 of the "good offices" concept. This time, the reviving was done in Washington rather than in Rabat or Tunis, and the prospective "good officer" was none other than Robert Murphy, who hastened to Paris with orders from the Eisenhower Administration to "do something." Murphy, after a careful look at the situation, concluded that the best thing to do was to let Bourguiba continue his efforts and henceforth to try to make any discreet approaches which might be judged necessary, at least to the Algerians, through the Tunisian chief of state.

The real turning point of U.S. policy toward Algeria, if there was one, was certainly Henry Cabot Lodge's abstention in the United Nations General Assembly vote on December 13, 1958. The resolution would have recognised the "right of the Algerian people to independence" and it recommended "negotiations between the two interested parties" to bring this about.

Paris, as it did last week after the Walmsley-G.P.R.A. conversations, expressed its displeasure. In compliance with the wishes of the Quai d'Orsay, no public reply was made to any of the communications subsequently made to the United States Government by the G.P.R.A. -communications which culminated in the message sent to the Big Four chiefs of state by Ferhat Abbas on the eve of the abortive summit conference of May 1960, requesting the inclusion of the Algerian question on the agenda.

In the aftermath of last week's Carthage meeting, which promised to be some kind of turning point in the tortuous history of the Algerian question, there was a new certainty. For better or for worse, it had confirmed the participation of the United States in the diplomatic offensive developing all the way from the inner chambers of the Elysée to the G.P.R.A. press office in the Rue des Entrepreneurs in Tunis-and with Moscow singularly silent—for a peace by political negotiation, a peace which, amid the mounting terror engendered by the bomb outrages, seemed to be slipping further and further into what Bourguiba termed "les brumes du moment."



BRITAIN'S BAGHDAD EMBASSY IN 1958 If the oil men knew, the Embassy knew-but nobody said

I.P.C. AND ARMY IN ACCORD

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY AGREEMENT STILL STANDS

from our own correspondent

Baghdad:

It would be unwise to overstress the fact that negotiations between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company are in a state of suspension. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that this is a development intended more for domestic than for foreign consump-

For, whatever the ups and downs of the negotiations between the two sides, a fact it is that the higher ranks of the army fully understand that the I.P.C. must stay put, that the oil continues to flow and that it is a primary duty of the army to ensure the continuation of this state of

Similarly, the oil company recognises its obligation to continue paying over royalties to the Government for so long as the oil flows. Neither the army nor the company are in any doubt about their respective duties in this regard.

Company was asked: The attempts by the Iraqis to secure better terms and a greater say in the affairs of the company are connected with policies well outside of this basic agreement—an agreement that has existed since before the coup d'etat of 1958.

I have now been able to establish bevond doubt that top officials of the I.P.C. knew of the coup d'etat before it was launched. What they did not foresee was the lengths to which it would go and the success with which it would be attended.

The fact is that the oil company was

asked in advance about its attitude should a military coup bring down Nuri Said and his government. There were two basic questions: would the company continue to pay royalties if the army guaranteed its concessions in principle; and where would it meet the army on a few minor points here and there, so that public opinion might be appeased until such time as the army was strong enough to secure itself against the political parties and any other encroachment?

Did the Embassy know? Former Finance Minister and now National Progressive Party leader Mohammed Hadid was one of the main negotiators, together with the present Foreign Minister Hashim Jawad. They thought there would

SELBY'S

NEW INTIMATE RESTAURANT

Open from Monday to Thursday 12-3 p.m. and 5.30-8.30 p.m. Friday 12 noon to 3 p.m.

FULLY LICENSED

Under the Supervision of the Beth Din and Kashrus Commission MAYfair 0826 HANOVER STREET, W.1

and 7152

be a civil government supported by the army, Kassem was not involved.

There is evidence that the oil company gave its O.K. and made the point that it was not interested in Iraq's internal affairs so long as its arrangements were protected and its concessions left untouched. These were the terms upon which agreement was reached at an early date. One of the first directives issued to the revolutionary forces was that the I.P.C. was not to be touched and that, whatever statements might be made for public consumption, the oil company was to continue its work unfettered.

One question posed by these facts has to be answered for the record. If the oil company knew of the impending coup d'etat, did the British Embassy also know. The answer to this is a simple: yes.

Shawwaf, too: The army's interest in keeping the British in is not difficult to understand. Without the royalties, its purchases of arms and supplies would come to a halt. It knows full well that the Russians would not be able to market all the available oil in the foreseeable future. The Russians know this too, but they are temporarily satisfied with their small stake in Khanaqin which is now being worked by Russian experts.

The importance of the oil company is underscored by the fact that Abdul-Wahhab ash-Shawwaf also contacted the oil people before he launched his abortive coup in Mosul. He offered them the same terms as the 1958 revolutionaries if they would recognise him when he came to power.

The fact that a Britisher was tied up with Shawwaf's radio system and that this Britisher had connections with the I.P.C. makes a little sense now, and perhaps throws some light on the strange James March affair.

Why Arif remains in jail: Tabaqchali was on even better terms with the oil company. He had money and also some taste. He owned race horses and could drink whisky with the best. The oil company liked him—and this was probably the main reason why he was executed. What it all mounts up to is that the I.P.C. does not mind who runs the country so long as they can get the oil for which they are ready to pay. The 1961 payment to Kassem will for the first time exceed £100 million.

It is also oil—or more properly his advocacy of common Arab ownership of Arab oil—that dictates the continued detention of the not forgotten Abdul-Salaam Arif under lock and key.

Kassem's worry is not so much that Arif would hand over Iraq lock, stock and barrel to Nasser (though this is a possibility), but that in his desire to share



CALLING £100 MILLION
Cairo's New Saladin Tower

Arab oil he would hand over the country's only asset to the U.A.R. President. It is now an accepted fact that the reason why Nasser has softened his tone on Iraq, on the nationalisation of oil, on the "arabisation" of concessions, starting with Iraq, is because of his strong belief that the next man in power after Kassem will be Arif, and not military chief General al-Abdi.

Oil flows on: When the situation is stripped to its bare essentials, it is clearly the fact that, whatever his public posturing, Kassem has more need of the I.P.C., than the company has of him. With rising costs, no harvests, no cattle and chaos in the administration, he can keep on top only with the aid of the cash the oil company makes available to him. In this sense, the I.P.C. is itself keeping him in power.

He may demand a bigger cut of profits here, a larger share there, but what he cannot afford to do is to bring the negotiations to a final conclusion. He knows how far the company is prepared to go. The company knows how far he can afford to go. A practical conclusion to the talks at this juncture would too publicly reveal the emperor in the glory of his new clothes.

The probability is that the negotiations will drag on until Kassem once again feels himself strong enough to reach a settlement which would not place him in the middle of the political firing line, or until he is succeeded by someone else with whom the company no doubt would be equally pleased to reach an amicable agreement. In the meantime the oil flows on.

JERUSALEM

EICHMANN TO THE FORE

BUT OTHER TROUBLES ARE BREWING

from our own correspondents

Jerusalem:

With the opening stages of the Eichmann trial occupying the public mind and serious international problems troubling the thoughts of those in authority, the internal political strife that for months dominated the Israeli scene has been almost forgotten.

Only Herut's Menahem Beigin continues to keep up the political pressure, winning a modicum of success with his veiled threat—delivered before a thousand representatives of the liberal professions in the luxurious new Sheraton Hotel—that: "Next week, we will know how deep morality has fallen in the country."

But the real dangers under consideration in government circles stem from the Security Council resolution urging Israel to abandon its planned Independence Day parade in Jerusalem and the risk of trouble from the Jordan side, whence threats have come that if the parade goes on as projected there is the likelihood of disturbances.

Opening drama: A disturbance of another kind this week also raised an ugly spectre. It happened in Rehovot where a large body of Yemenite youths from the Shaarayim quarter staged a demonstration against the municipality during the town's seventieth anniversary celebrations. It was but one indication of growing resentment against authority among some sections of the country's young people.

But, for this moment, it is the Eichmann trial that overshadows everything. The quiet drama of its opening was intensified when, three and a quarter hours after Eichmann had stepped into the dock to identify himself, Attorney General Gideon Hausner had his first headon clash with defence counsel Dr. Robert Servatius.

Servatius, using German court tactics of bluster and gesture quite foreign to Israeli courts (and the British ones, upon which the Israeli system of justice is based) challenged any possible Israeli claim that Eichmann accepted the court's



JUDGES—COURTEOUS BUT FIRM
... but should they also be neutral?

jurisdiction in the letter he wrote after his capture in Buenos Aires. This letter, said Servatius, must be considered null and void because "it needs no proof that it was given under duress."

Request to withdraw: Hausner, however, had expected this one. While denying anyway that the court derived its competence from Eichmann's consent, he went on to point out that Servatius's request to the Israel Justice Minister for financial assistance in defending Eichmann invoked Eichmann's stipulation in this same letter that he would be given legal aid.

For a moment, Servatius was confused. He asked the court to withdraw his letter to the Justice Minister. There was a whispered consultation on the bench, followed by further exchanges between Hausner and Servatius, who had to correct himself several times. Eventually, he asked that Eichmann's declaration to his captors be withdrawn, finally amending his request to one that those parts of the letter in which Eichmann expressed consent to trial in Israel be deleted.

He argued that, since Eichmann was in his captors' power as a result of violent action, a promise by the holders of this power was binding, while any declaration given to them was, *ipso facto*, void. The court decided to accept the letter "without expressing any opinion as to its strength as evidence."

Fair but not neutral: But, in later exchanges, Servatius gave as good as he got. In a number of instances he received the support of the court, but on main points of law Hausner had the upper

hand. There was, for example, the question of the judges' objectivity. Servatius claimed, in fact, that any Jewish judge must be prejudiced ("befangen") in a case of this sort. In order to get a fair hearing, he claimed, Eichmann should be tried by neutral judges.

Hausner was ready for this one, too. Quoting from an article by Professor Goodhart of Oxford University on the legality of the Nuremberg tribunal, he established what practically amounted to a new thesis, or a new statement of an old principle in law—that a court must be fair, but not necessarily neutral.

If neutrality were a condition for the competence of criminal judges, Hausner pointed out, then no spy could ever be tried because he is compelled to appear before judges representing the enemy. It had never been claimed that neutral judges be co-opted in such instances.

Ineligible: Moreover, declared Hausner, if any judge could be found who could maintain neutrality in a case of genocide, then he would be ineligible to sit.

Servatius made a stronger point with his objection that the defence was hampered by its inability to bring in witnesses because they feared arrest on arrival in Israel. Hausner recalled that he had offered to accept from such witnesses sworn statements which would deprive him of the right to cross-examine.

Judge Halevy, whose occasional questions from the bench kept the proceedings very much on the point, asked whether this meant that Hausner would then also, a priori, admit these state-

ments as evidence. In the usual procedure, he pointed out, waiver of cross-examination meant the acceptance of the testimony as true.

Defence weakness: Hausner had not expected this and tried to dismiss the point, while Presiding Judge Landau, who seemed to fail to see its importance, almost silenced his colleague on the bench. But Halevy persisted, stating that refusal to concede the veracity of uncontested testimonies might seriously impair their weight as evidence, and this might lend weight to the defence counsel's claim.

The matter was suddenly resolved, however, with Hausner's statement that Servatius had not yet named a single person whom he wished to call as a witness but who was afraid to come to Israel to testify. (This is, in fact, a weak point of the defence. So far, Servatius has been unable to persuade one witness to either speak up for Eichmann or to swear a statement on his behalf.)

The first sessions of the court were occupied mainly with such important legal argument. It may not have been what the four hundred foreign correspondents had come to hear, but it served to illustrate that this was a properly constituted court of law dealing justly with a criminal charge.

The only smile: The judges were courteous but firm. One man who laughed was ordered out of court. The judges allowed themselves the ghost of a smile only once, when the official interpreter got hopelessly muddled with Servatius's quotation from Heinrich Heine's satirical description of English jurisprudence.

It promised to be the only smile in the case which is now to be unfolded in the court here in Jerusalem.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFER Where are the defence witnesses?





Israel is to be the subject of a special inset to be published in the Financial Times next Friday, April 21st. This review of Israel's economy, its achievements and its prospects, constitutes a major contribution to a closer business relationship between Britain and Israel. In both countries, the Israel supplement will again be regarded as essential reading for all thinking businessmen.

ISRAEL

developing goodwill and wider markets

THE FINANCIAL TIMES

for better business abroad

The Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London, E.C.4

There is more in banking with the National Provincial than BANK AT the Provision of a cheque book. You can of the provision of a cheque book. You can of the provision of a cheque book. You can of the provision of a cheque book. You can of the provision of a cheque book. You can of the provision of your income and the expenditure but, more National Provincial Provincial Provincial Provincial Provincial branch you have a friend who is THEY HELP always glad to give you the benefit of his knowledge YOUINSO and experience. Your account with the MANY WAYS will come to mean something very real to you in

will come to mean something very real to you in the future. Open an account with the National Provincial, the bank for friendly service.





NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED

IN THE NEWS

INVESTIGATING THE JEWISH AGENCY

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL is to be put to the Zionist General Council, when it meets in Jerusalem later this month, by the British delegates associated with the Zionist Federation. It will suggest that the Council should set up a small but weighty "Royal Commission" which should be charged with an investigation of every aspect of the Jewish Agency's organisation, work and policy and the preparation of a set of recommendations which should lead to the radical overhaul of the Agency's whole structure and operations.

ALL IN SIXTY HOURS

This was the outcome of a meeting of the Honorary Officers of the Zionist Federation at which they heard a report on the agenda of the General Council meeting which is scheduled to open on April 26, and to last for only two and a half days. This meeting has to elect the World Zionist Executive (which the World Zionist Congress was unable to do last January), it has to agree on a budget (which Congress also did not do), and it has to settle the division of work between the Agency and the Israel Government. Each one of these issues raises questions of major policy which it will clearly not be possible for a body of over a hundred members to consider adequately, if at all. It appeared, therefore, as a foregone conclusion that all the Council would do was to settle the most urgent matters, agree to some ad hoc and pro tem solutions; and leave the major issues to be dealt with on another day.

ROOT-AND-BRANCH REVIEW

But the feeling of the Honorary Officers of the Zionist Federation was, I understand, that this was not good enough. Neither the organisational, nor the budgetary situation ought to be left in its present unsatisfactory state, which was not even a state of status quo but of continuing decline. The same applied to the immigration and other departments of the Agency. The Federation wanted a root-and-branch review of the situation which would take in everything—including the staffing of the Agency's departments on the basis of party (and not efficiency) allocations.

The Weizmann Institute has lately

greatly benefited from a similar, though unpublicised, overhaul of its organisation. The proposed Agency investigation would go much further and would therefore require a body which would be sufficiently understanding and independent and have, at the same time, the authority to propose radical changes which would not bow to any sacred cow or special interest. It will clearly not be easy to find the personnel for such a Commission, but it should not be impossible.



KURFUERSTENSTRASSE 116, BERLIN Eichmann's former central office

JESUITRY ON EICHMANN

"I am sure this Jesus will not do, Either for Englishman or Jew."

This was William Blake's famous Epilogue to the "Everlasting Gospel" and it would probably have been his comment on the Jesuit Father Bernard Basset, whose recent comments on Eichmann in the Catholic Times have been brought to my attention by a Liverpool reader; for that paper apparently has a wide circulation among the large Catholic population of Liverpool. How does the Jesuit Father present the story of Eichmann to his readers?

It is "a pathetic tale", for "Eichmann never was the type of monster which his enemies are seeking to portray". To Father Basset (if not to the Jews packed into deportation trains) Eichmann appears as a "strange, unhappy boy of Lutheran background with a nose which looked Jewish"; in fact, not a Catholic stain in sight. And of course, the charges made by his accusers "are false." Eichmann "was not a sadist, not a beast of Belsen, just a civil servant, neat and precise." And he was not responsible for six million dead Jews, only for just one million.

STIRRING HATE

Father Basset expresses, in passing, his sorrow for these dead Jews, but in the same breath he also mourns the loss of dignity displayed by the trial in Jerusalem. Moreover, "there are facts in the present Jewish behaviour which only stir up hate", but the Jesuit Father omits to say what these are. However, he demands of the Jews that they should be just to Eichmann, and this time he explains what he means by justice. Eichmann "was kidnapped and is, in a sense, illegally detained. He should not be tried in Israel. a state which did not exist when he committed his crimes", particularly as "the story of Jewish vengeance adds a further note of cold relentless horror to the pathetic tale" of Eichmann, I am inclined to think that, in this case, Father Basset not only does not speak for "either Englishman or Jew" but also not for the great majority of English-and Irish-Catholics.

SILENCE IN FURNIVAL STREET

I REGRET TO HAVE to report that neither the editor of the Jewish Chronicle nor the press adviser to the Iraqi Embassy seem quite as anxious about our man in Baghdad as they were last week when they suggested that he did not exist. My invitation to William Frankel (with or without Amos) and to the Iraqi Embassy to come and look at our despatches from Baghdad has met with an eloquent lack of response. But we have had a cheery note from our Baghdad correspondent. He says: "Foreign correspondents are having a thin time here with the chase still going on for the JEWISH OBSERVER man. I am going out to x. tomorrow where one can get another light on the situation." My invitation to the Jewish Chronicle and the Iraqi Embassy is still open-provided they undertake to publish a suitable retraction after the inspection of the evidence.

BONN

EICHMANN-GERMANS DON'T CARE

PRO-NAZI LETTERS TO THE **AUTHORITIES**

from Paul Arnsberg

Frankfurt:

How has West German public opinion reacted to the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem? It would be easy to answer this question by saying simply that there has been hardly any reaction at all.

But today it is difficult to determine what the average German thinks about. In order to do so-at a time when the "economic miracle" is in full swell-it is necessary to delve deep below the surface to be able to form any kind of judgement.

The attitude of the legal authorities is quite clear on the subject. They welcomed the capture of Eichmann, and they are waiting for the trial to take its course, confident in Israeli justice, Government circles, on the other hand, are disturbed at the effect the trial may have in reviving anti-German resentments.

Arrests imminent: In the meantime prepreparations are going ahead in Frankfurt-am-Main for the Auschwitz trial. It is hoped to obtain evidence concerning the thirty accused from the proceedings at the Eichmann trial.

There are rumours that the arrest of certain Nazi criminals is imminent. People are saying that Mengele, who was the camp doctor at Auschwitz, is in Switzerland, and that S.S. leader Kurt Becher, who figured in the Kastner trial, cannot escape being brought to justice much longer.

On the other hand, a certain feeling of weariness is manifesting itself in German legal circles, where the rhetorical question as to whether there is still any point today in "raking up these old matters," is frequently asked.

Impressed by the Israelis: Enquiries among those who have to know, nevertheless reveal much that is of interest about the way Germans react, a subject on which nothing much has appeared in



ADENAUER'S OBSERVER Dr. Gerhard von Preuschen, attending the Eichmann trial for the Bonn Government

print up to now. Everybody has been unsually deeply impressed by the efficiency of the Israeli secret service, as well as being confused, for Israel is still a closed book to the average German.

Anti-Semitic circles used the expression Judenschule in earlier days to describe a scene of confusion (in the way that the English use "Bedlam"), and this use of the word is perhaps the clearest indication of the mental image the average German had of Jews-they were disorderly and unorganised.

This was the way in which the Germans had visualised the Jewish State, and they were amazed to realise that it was quite different. They have always admired "heroic achievements"—like those of Otto Skorszeny, for instance, who freed Mussolini towards the end of the second World War-and they now admire the Jewish secret service. In fact, they are almost enraptured by it.

Unknown in Germany: Despite this, Eichmann as a person is practically unknown throughout wider circles in Germany. As far as his capture in the Argentine is concerned, legalistic considerations have played a very small part here. People accepted the fact of his capture, even if it was, perhaps, not completely in order.

From a psychological viewpoint Eichmann's atrocities have had no effect whatever on the Germans as a whole. People admit that some brutal individuals committed acts of violence which were worthy of condemnation, but these were exceptions, they maintain.

That the State itself organised mass murder is something of which people are quite unconscious. The misdeeds committed were evil, and so were the brutal murderers like Chmielewski, who is now standing trial. He is a criminal and should be condemned, they say. They take the same attitude to Mengele. In short, they will decry individuals but not the system.

"Eichmann is a Jew": The legal authorities receive serious letters purporting to show that Eichmann is a Jew and one of Ben-Gurion's accomplices, and that the mass murders were organised by the Zionists in order to bring about the creation of a Jewish State by means of the political pressure such mass murders would generate. The letters say that! (Jewish) propaganda is now directed towards restitution payments and is a Jew-ish swindle.

These are not completely isolated instances, and they show that people want to escape the consciousness of guilt that the Eichmann affair could engender,

What is decisive in German reactions is the fact that the "economic miracle" has brought such lethargy with it that people only respond to headlines today.

Abusive letters: The Allied refusal to help the Jews plays an important part in German public opinion, which would like to see in this refusal proof that the Allies share in the guilt for what happened.

Conclusions can also be drawn from the numerous letters the legal authorities receive. Many of them are abusive, and others accuse the authorities of having fouled their own nest. A good half of these letters are couched in the same terms, which allows certain conclusions to be drawn about the reactions to the Eichmann case.

Then there are publications like the Right-wing Deutsche Soldatenzeitung (The German Soldiers' Newspaper). It never prints anything which could in any way be interpreted as anti-Semitic, but the utterances of the circles in which it circulates enable one to draw one's own

METAL CRAFTSMEN

Associated Metal Morks (Glasgom) Ltd. SPECIALISTS IN STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT FOR THE

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, TEXTILE, FOOD AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES

AND STAINLESS STEEL SINKS TO SPECIFICATION

Phone: Beil 2004/5/6 Grams: "Stainless" Glasgow Also at London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Dublin and Beifast

30 St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, C.1.



MORE and MORE PEOPLE SHARE THIS SECURITY

Wise investors and wise savers are among the many far-sighted people growing in number day by day who rely on the security of a Bank Deposit Account with Lombard Banking. Every day earns interest for Lombard Banking Depositors—you cannot afford to wait another day to put your funds to work in the security of the Bank.

Write today to General Manager for your copy of "Bank Deposit Account" booklet No. 168



OPEN A



BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
WITH

LOMBARD BANKING

LIMITED BANKERS

Head Office:

LOMBARD HOUSE, CURZON STREET, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1. GRO 4111 (30 lines)

Branches and Agencies throughout the British Isles









EICHMANN: ALONE WITH HIS CONSCIENCE—OR JUST ALONE?

"The accused cannot atone for the death of a large part of a people or for deeds committed by his country"—ROBERT SERVATIUS

conclusions about the gloss its readers put on its contents.

"A provocation": For example, they assert that the description of the crematorium in the Dachau concentration camp is a provocation, since the crematorium at Dachau was never used for gassing people.

Trade union circles in Germany do not want the South African Premier, Hendrik Verwoerd, to visit this country at all, but the circles connected with the *Deutsche Soldatenzeitung* printed greetings in very heavy type, showing that they still support racialist theories of a master race.

The latest headline read: "Israel recognises the Oder-Neisse line." This was hardly correct, but it served as an introduction to an article opposing the establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel. This is the current form of the anti-Semitic attitude adopted—as if Russia, the U.A.R. and France, with whom Germany has diplomatic relations had not recognised the line!

Opinion split: In contrast, the Evangelical Church Synod in Berlin made some unanimously radical statements about the Eichmann case and the question of the German conscience. They went so far as to demand that, where God's forgiveness was not enough, the guilty person should appear before a judge and make earthly atonement.

The German people would have to heed God's call, the Synod declared. Only in that way could the German people again win any trust, after the unimaginable outburst of inhumanity.

To sum up, German public opinion is completely split, and it will only be possible to tell which way it will swing as the Jerusalem trial proceeds.

SIXPENCE PLAIN, FIVEPENCE COLOURED

EICHMANN AND THE BRITISH SUNDAY PRESS

Which Eichmann story did you digest with your breakfast last Sunday morning, forty-eight hours before the opening of the "greatest trial of all" (Lord Russell in the News of the World)?

If you read either the Sunday Express or the Sunday Dispatch you will have learned, without going beyond the headlines, that Eichmann cabled his wife Veronica in Buenos Aires to stay away from the trial. "This is my affair and has nothing to do with you," said Eichmann, as quoted by Colin Lawson in the Express.

Peter Stewart, in the *Dispatch* however, had another version of the message. Eichmann urged his wife that, no matter what might happen at the trial, she must not come to Israel to plead for her husband "for fear of the rage and hatred of the Jews." Stewart went one better than all his other colleagues with the gloomy prospect of a Jerusalem border incident designed by Jordan to embarrass the Israelis at the time of the trial.

Dead or alive? "The streets of the Old City," he reported, "are jammed with pilgrims. Scimitar-waving Arabs are being carried shoulder-high, screaming hate slogans against the Jews."

But this was not the reason for Edward Lee's report to Reynolds News that "tension is rising here hourly." The fact was that: "People in Israel are becoming daily more divided on the major issues of the trial itself and the expected sentence to be passed on Eichmann. Survivors of Eichmann's and Hitler's

concentration camps fear the trial will reopen old wounds and revive ghastly memories. Others wonder if the trial will achieve the objective which David Ben-Gurion set for it—that it be a lesson to present and future generations."

David Wise, reporting to the Sunday Pictorial under the picturesque dateline "Kibbutz Lochmey Ghetto, near Haifa, Israel" revealed that a lot of Jews would like to see Eichmann dead "NOW." Lord Russell of Liverpool, reporting exclusively from Jerusalem to the News of the World, however, discovered that whatever the result of the trial, "there are few who wish for Eichmann's death."

Brand story again: While Wise, in the kibbutz established by former survivors of the Warsaw Ghetto, was digging for the Pictorial's insistent human angle, Lord Russell in Jerusalem found "the usual bustle, excitement and apprehension which precedes every first night." He also discovered that one of the witnesses against Eichmann will be "the Jewish leader Joel Brand" and retells the well-known story of Eichmann's supposed offer of one million Jews for 10,000 lorries.

Against Lord Russell's bustle and exictement, the questing reader will have to match Colin Welch's picture in the Sunday Telegraph of "Jerusalem a city of gloom" where "dark angry clouds roll overhead, the skies themselves weep cold, driving tears for the wickedness of which we are about to hear."

Mr. Welch, however, seems to have

some reservations about the need for this wickedness to be heard at all. There are doubts, he reports, as to the strict legality of Eichmann's abduction. Added to this, there seems little need to put the record straight, since there are at least three excellent books in the English language alone setting out all the facts about Eichmann "for anyone who is sufficiently interested to read them." And even if anything important or new were to come up at the trial, "it could well be false" (a suggestion that communist propagandists might fake evidence to damage West Germany).

After the elections: As for the suggestion that the trial is necessary to remind Israelis of what their fathers suffered, Welch finds it difficult to see what profit they will derive "from being thus reminded of what they can never forget, much as they might like to do so."

The Observer's Patrick O'Donovan sniffs around this topic, but then accepts the fact of the trial as "an extraordinary demonstration, the sort that most Governments are at pains to avoid, and it is typical of Israeli directness and of their impatience with the nice feelings of international diplomacy."

Showing that he, too, has kept up with the spate of Eichmann literature, O'Donovan notes that at least five recent books have taken Eichmann's guilt for granted and that therefore the *sub judice* rules cannot apply. The only open question is his sentence. This, O'Donovan predicts, will not be forthcoming before the election of a new Israeli Government on August 15.

Who is committed: In contrast to Edward Lee in Reynolds News, who reports that Eichmann, on the word of his counsel, is completely resigned to his fate, Terence Lyons in the Sunday Times discloses that "for the first time since his capture he apparently believes that he has a chance against his accusers."

All these journalistic efforts, no matter how well intentioned, fall flat indeed when set against Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper's masterly introduction in the Sunday Times to the trial and the motives behind it. Dwelling at length on Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's personal role in securing the apprehension and trial of Eichmann, Trevor-Roper pointed out that many Jews outside Israel (and some inside) while certainly not denying the justice of revenge on Eichmann, did deny the expediency in the long run of so belated a trial.

"They feel that the trial may be misinterpreted, and that the Prime Minister of Israel has unnecessarily committed the whole of world Jewry to a policy from whose unpredictable consequences there is now no escape."

"Soft Jews of the Dispersion": But, at least in Israel, observed Trevor-Roper, Ben-Gurion had triumphed. Outwardly, all Israeli parties, from extreme Right to extreme Left, were one on this issue. "Even the Prime Minister's severest critics and opponents have congratulated him on the imagination and bold decision which have led, through such hazards, to such success. For they too, whatever their divisions, have been with him through the dark years; and they too, looking forward, see the need to remind a new generation, as forcefully as possible, of the days of wandering, of persecution and tribulation in the wilderness, of the grim Pharaoh in the monolithic Reich-Chancellery, and, beyond that, of the pioneers, the old Founding Fathers: the tradition and the Patriarchs.'

If Israel is to survive, observes the Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, then the dynamism of the pioneering days must be preserved. "especially they must be made vivid to those who never experienced them.

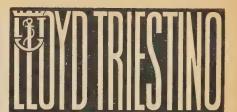
"Otherwise, if the discipline born of them collapses, who can tell what may happen to this tiny, besieged, boycotted social experiment squeezed between the Arabs and the sea?"

"And how," he asks, "can such memories be better preserved than by a public trial, which not only revives the memory of past agony, but also, in a dramatic manner, gives notice of present strength, telling the whole world and the soft Jews of the Dispersion, that Jewry, once so cowed, now has the power, through its only effective representative, the Middle-Eastern State of Israel, to trace and seize and try its persecutors, wherever they may have hidden? If that State should fall, who can protect world Jewry against a new Hitler, a new Eichmann?"

The dangers: But, warns Trevor-Roper, the trial if long enough to prove justice, may be too long to be effective as propaganda. There were dangers that a new anti-Semitism might be stirred to life and who could tell what compromising revelations of Nazi-Jewish collaboration might not be exposed by a resourceful defence.

Because of these dangers, Ben-Gurion's personal triumph, though it may still be completed, is at present only half-won. "The active, spectacular part is over; the more difficult part is to come. The trial, to some extent, is his trial, too."

It is also, although Professor Trevor-Roper did not say it, a trial of some aspects of British journalism.



ITALY — PAKISTAN/INDIA-FAR EAST EXPRESS by m.v. "Asia" & "Victoria"

ITALY — SOUTH AFRICA
EXPRESS
by m.v. "Africa" & "Europa"

ITALY — AUSTRALIA

by m.v. "Australia" — "Neptunia"
and "Oceania"

Passenger Office:
ITALIAN GENERAL SHIPPING LTD.
35 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1
Telegrams: ITALMAR 'Phone: WHI 6083

Freight Office:
158 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Telegrams: ITALSHIP 'Phone: MAN 6961



clean good looks and free spare collar

GAIN — drip dry poplin, in plain white, cream, blue, grey and green pastel shades......39/6d

FREND—unique cosy blend of cotton and wool, reinforced with nylon; in a wide range of plain colours and attractive check patterns—49/6d

Double Two Shirts

AVAILABLE IN THE BEST STORES AND SHOPS IN YOUR DISTRICT

STAMPS

LETTERS FROM THE GHETTO

PHILATELIC EVIDENCE OF THE "FINAL SOLUTION"

from F. W. Pollack

Tel Aviv:

The majority of stamp collectors confine their interest to the stamps of one or several countries, but a constantly growing circle of philatelists collect postal history—philatelic items of any kind which reflect historical events connected with a particular country or area.

An even larger group of collectors, instead of concentrating on completing stamp series issued by particular countries, is interested solely in the topic depicted on the stamps—flowers, animals, sport, communications, music, buildings and so on.

In both these latter groups there are a good number of collectors, Jewish and non-Jewish, who concentrate on Judaica and Jewish history. Some of them specialise in the sad and, at the same time, revealing, postal items deriving from the concentration camps and the ghettoes. Each item in these collections has a story to tell of the dark days of the second World War.

Ghetto post: After the occupation of Poland in 1939, the Jews were confined in ghettoes, and the German postal administration was faced with the problem of establishing some kind of postal facilities for the hundreds of thousands of ghetto inhabitants. In their systematic way, the Nazis worked out special "Regulations Regarding Postal Services for Jews Resident in Ghettoes". These regulations run into dozens of paragraphs.

Though only very few Jews from the ghettoes survived the German mass murders of the nineteen-forties, a number of letters and postcards written by them or received by them from worried relatives and friends have been preserved.

These postal items show a great variety of postmarks with the inscription "Judenrat" and rubber stamps in Yiddish (especially from Cracow).

Special role for Lodz: There are many different postal markings from the Warsaw ghetto, from the period when the half million Jews living there established two post offices and made desperate efforts to maintain contact with the outside world.

The ghetto of Lodz (renamed Litz-mannstadt in April, 1940 "by order of the Führer") played a special role. The Nazis were interested in utilising as long as possible the twelve hundred enterprises and two million spindles of this highly industrialised textile manufacturing city.

A Jew, Mordecai Haim Rumkowski, was nominated der Alteste der Juden (the Oldest of the Jews). He served for five years until he too was taken to Oswiecin (Auschwitz). We find Rumkowski's name, or at least his designation, on each and every postal item which left the Litzmannstadt ghetto. His signature is also found on the paper money issued for use within the ghetto.

On stamps too: More important for the stamp collector: his likeness appears on a set of three *Judenpost* (Jewish Post) stamps with symbols of Lodz's industry in the background. The Nazis permitted the use of these stamps for only a few days. However, some sheets of them were found after the liberation in the vaults of the Lodz Gestapo—otherwise hardly any specimens would have survived.

In most of the concentration camps, special postcards or letter forms with a pre-printed text were issued. The messages were usually confined to twenty or thirty words. It is very sad to read some of these short messages where the inmates



MISSIVE FROM HELL
A parcel delivery card from the
Warsaw Ghetto—1941

tried to convey a special meaning by underlining certain words like "my dear" or "thank you very much," or "hope," used in one context or another. Sometimes, even on the printed forms one or two words were added, which either escaped the censor, or were allowed to pass.

The postage stamps (the inmates had to affix stamps) on such letters or cards are usually partly removed or lifted. This was done by the censors in the search for hidden messages. In many cases the mail was treated chemically in order to detect invisible ink.

"Model" camp: While mail from and



A COLLECTOR'S GUIDE TO INFAMY
Selection of stamps from ghetto post offices—and one from peaceful Theresienstadt



the flower of modern foundations

by Daintifyt Brassiere Co. Ltd

Wholesale Distributors: English Rose Corsetry Ltd 70-71 New Bond Street, London, W.1



MAY 1st-5th, 1961 The Makers-up Fabric Assembly has again been organised specially to enable fabric buyers in the making-up trade to see the latest designs. This year twice the number of individual showrooms will be occupied by leading British and Continental manufacturers and converters exhibiting their newest prints, weaves, jerseys and laces in all natural and man-made fibres.

Don't miss this opportunity of seeing all that is new in making-up fabrics.

Send for your invitation now.

Write NOW for FREE Invitation Ticket on your Business Heading U.T.P. EXHIBITIONS LTD., 9 Gough Square, Fleet Street,

London, E.C.4

SWISS-ISRAEL TRADE BANK

(INCORPORATED IN SWITZERLAND WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

London Branch: Garrard House, 31-45 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2

Telephone: METropolitan 9591. Telex: 25312

Cables: Swisrabank London Telegrams: Swisrabank-London Telex.

ALL DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

HEAD OFFICE: GENEVA

AFFILIATED BANKS: SOCIETE BANCAIRE ET FINANCIERE, PARIS: THE FOREIGN TRADE BANK LTD., TEL AVIV AND BRANCHES REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK: MILAN: MONTREAL: BUENOS AIRES: BANGKOK

to most camps was very much restricted —which explains the scarcity of the items which have survived—there exist quite a number of items from Theresienstadt, the Nazis' "model" camp.

Theresienstadt was established in 1941. It had a kind of Jewish administration and there were no gas chambers. This was the only camp open to inspection by the international Red Cross, Everything possible was done to throw dust in the eyes of the inmates and of international commissions which visited Theresienstadt.

The special stamp issued for Theresienstadt is typical in this respect. It shows a peaceful Bohemian landscape and the word "Theresienstadt". This stamp was a so called parcel stamp, distributed to the inmates, who had to forward it to their relatives and friends.

Souvenirs for officers: All parcels for camp inmates despatched from Czechoslovakia had to be "franked" with this stamp. Numbered "souvenir sheets" of the stamp, in various colours, were handed out to visitors—and to S.S. officers.

Many postcards and letters which left Theresienstadt show the rubber-stamp of the Jüdische Selbstverwaltung, Postübernahme (Jewish Independent Administration, Postal Collection), and thus created the impression in the outside world that a kind of independent Jewish administration in the camp really existed.

It is not easy for a collector interested in this sad aspect of Jewish history to build up a comprehensive collection, but, fortunately, there are many other aspects, and more pleasant ones, to attract those interested in philatelic "Judaica."

THE NATION

WHAT KIND OF A PEOPLE? THREE MEN IN SEARCH OF THE ANSWER

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem:

Is Israel an ordinary State like any other, or has it special functions, duties and obligations that make it a State apart? The question has been asked continually during the first thirteen years of its existence. It will probably be asked during the next hundred and thirteen, and more.

At any particular moment in the life of the State there is a different answer, or set of answers, determined by the constantly changing reality, and the attitudes adopted towards this reality. Last week, Davar sought to establish the answer at this particular moment in time.

It sought the views not of one man, but of three, hoping in this way to discover a representative opinion. They were philosopher Hugo Bergmann, Minister of Labour Giora Josephtal and social scientist André Shouraki. All were tolerant enough to look at the question in its wider aspects. None brought in the recent political upheavals which followed the Lavon Affair and all three thus indicated their own belief that the Affair was not part of the value-shaping events in Israel.

Fallacy of "normalcy": Josephtal based his answer primarily on the issue



GIORA JOSEPHTAL Plea for the middle road

of national safety. We are different, he said, because no other nation in the world is in danger of annihilation by enemies, although there are nations which are in danger of conquest. For the past 13 years we have been living in this danger, so that it seems almost "normal."

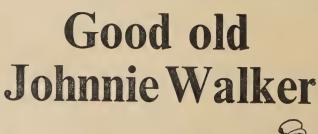
This is a natural fallacy, he pointed out, and one which has to be fought because the result may be civilian pressure toward an impossible "normalisation" of the state. This could bring about a difference of concepts between the general population and those entrusted with its security.

The second difference was that only 15 per cent of Jewry lived in Israel. This required that the Israel-born generation be brought up with a general Jewish perspective. The third difference was the need for further development, and first of all the settling of the spaces in the Negev. It seemed more difficult to be a halutz in 1961 than it used to be in the twenties or thirties.

Nation with two souls: And the fourth main difference was the aliya-consciousness which had to move, so to speak, between two opposing poles: one that there

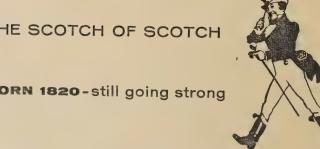


APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.



THE SCOTCH OF SCOTCH

BORN 1820-still going strong



would be insufficient aliya and the other that there would be too large an aliya, endangering the economic and social structure of the country.

The difference between Israel and other countries was not, therefore, only a structural one; it was part of the country's aspirations. For at least two generations Israel would not see these fulfilled, and, therefore, the difference was something which had meaning in terms of spiritual values.

There were two souls in the body politic called "Israel," Josephtal concluded; one that wanted to go on pioneering, making sacrifices and working hard—the other that wanted to turn Israel into a welfare state, with health and old-age insurance and so forth. The middle road between the two, the correct balancing out, would determine the face of Israel in the coming years.

Plan for religion: On an altogether different plane of reality were the replies of Professor Hugo Bergmann, Israel's philosopher-emeritus who, for a short time after the first World War, directed the Zionist education department in London.

First of all, in Bergmann's view, Israel made a fateful mistake in seeing Jewry as a people rather than a religion. The term "Israel" signified in the first place a faith, and if religion were given the proper place in the life of the individual, the place it deserved, then it became the most important fact for him much more important than nationality, language and so forth.

Here, for Bergmann, was the answer to the question as to what bound Israel to Jewry abroad: a common faith. And from this declaration of faith sprang all his other replies.

No sight of great thinkers: For example, Israel and the Diaspora were the two focal points of an ellipse. Israel stood for the body and was concerned mainly with material things, such as physical survival, land, language and so forth. The Diaspora could ignore these needs and take charge of the things spiritual.

Bergmann did not believe, for example, that a great thinker could possibly emerge on the soil of Israel. Just as in former times it was Philo of Alexandria who was Israel's major philosopher—because he was in rapport with the thoughts of the times—so in later days the great names were Hillel Zeitlin, Hermann Cohn or Franz Rosenzweig. As for Chief Rabbi Kook, he did live in Palestine, but the sources of his inspiration as a thinker came from the Diaspora.

Zionism, he thought, did not mean the ingathering of the major part of the Jew-

NOW



The Sheraton - Tel Aviv Hotel

The newest, most modern host in Israel

Explore the wonders of the Holy Land from the air-conditioned comforts of Israel's newest de luxe hotel overlooking the Mediterranean. You'll enjoy a plunge in the garden-framed swimming pool. Relax in spacious balconied guest rooms . . . celebrate fun-bright evenings in the exotic *Maccabean Room*. Enjoy a stay that's a gayer holiday at the new Sheraton-Tel Aviv, just a few flight hours away by El Al Israel Airlines.

Plan your Tel Aviv trip now with your travel agent

or contact: Frames Tours Ltd., 25-31 Tavistock Place, London, WC1
Tel: Euston 3488

SHERATON-TEL AVIV HOTEL

58 Sheraton Hotels coast to coast in U.S.A., Hawaii and Canada

ish people into Israel. Rather did he favour a formula originally proposed at Basle but not included in the last formulation of the Zionist programme: that the National Home should be for those Jews "who would not or could not assimilate."

Toward one world: Jewish education should view Judaism as a whole, and the almost isolationist way in which young Israelis were now being brought up endangered the aims of Israel—which in his view was an objective fact and simultaneously a chosen way of life.

Dr. André Shouraki, Algerian-born graduate of the Sorbonne and the author of a Herzl biography and many other books, believed that the differences between Israel and the Diaspora were diminishing. Hebrew was now being taught almost everywhere, and this was an important link between the Jewish communities.

Shouraki foresaw that we were proceeding toward one world, and consequently a single Jewry. Geographical boundaries were losing their importance, and distances were diminishing almost daily, in

Manufacturers of
High Class Fancy Worsted Suitings

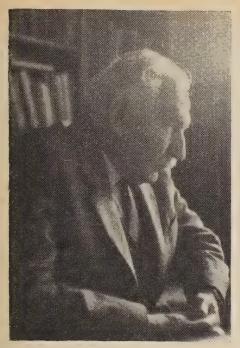
S. JEROME & SONS LIMITED

REGISTERED TRADE NAMES:

"Jerolene"—Terylene/Worsted Trouserings and Suitings
"Jeromair"—Wool/Mohair 3-ply Worsted Suitings
"Glentwist"—All Worsted 180zs. Fancy Twist Suitings
"Jerotropix"—Tropical Suitings



LIMEFIELD MILLS BINGLEY YORKSHIRE London Office: Golden House, Great Pulteney Street, London, W.I



PROFESSOR BERGMANN Not a people at all?

a few years' time the trip from Tel Aviv to New York would not take much longer than a trip to Haifa takes now.

Parent and child: Similarly, truth was indivisible, and this applied to cultural differences as well. There was one scientific way, and only one major method through which results in agriculture or industrial production would be achieved. And as for so-called "western culture," this was based mainly on the Bible which came from the east.

He did not overrate the difficulties of eastern immigrants to assimilate to western technology and advanced ways of thought—there was a whole generation of Moroccan youth which grew up without any such difficulties within the sphere of influence of French culture. Their grandfathers still lived in mediaeval primitivity, their fathers became more modern; they themselves were professors at the Sorbonne or had other professions indistinguishable from those of metropolitan Frenchmen.

The role of Israel towards the Diaspora was that of a grown son toward his parents; there was a connection, but each went his separate way. Israel could be "a light unto the Gentiles," as Ben-Gurion wanted her to be, by means of her social values, co-operation, the Histadrut, kibbutzim, Nahal and so on. As to religion—it would be much to the good of religion as a force if it agreed to a separation from the State.

First things first: In themselves, these answers were stimulating and challenging. But, Josephtal apart, they lacked one

basic ingredient: a large helping of reality. By coincidence, an independent contribution to the same columns of Davar from the pen of Deputy Defence Minister Shimon Peres provided just this requirement.

What Peres wrote was a political article. There was no discussion of philosophical or spiritual aims—but it served as a timely reminder that any aim depended first of all on the basic requirement that the State continued to exist.

"For a nation to attack another nation there are two prerequisites that must coincide" Peres noted. "The will to attack and the capability of executing this. (Formosa, for example wants to attack China but she cannot; Russia can attack Finland but she does not want to)."

Both sides of a concession: The main discussion in Israel seemed to be what action on her part was the more likely to succeed: to make the Arabs unwilling to attack, or to take away their capability to do so.

In this connection Peres cited several proposals lately made (Polés and Livneh in *Haaretz*, Hazan in a Knesset speech, and others) for concessions to the Arabs in order to bring about a peace settlement.

"It is correct that concessions do create an atmosphere, although not always a favourable one. However concessions also create facts, sometimes even less favourable."

Temptation for Nasser: Therefore, each proposal had to be carefully examined. For example, the suggestion has been put forward that Israel should admit "a certain number" of refugees as a preliminary to peace talks.

The proposal to admit a hundred thousand had already been rejected by the Arabs. This meant that Israel would have to admit several hundred thousand. And if Nasser saw that his intransigence had partial results, why should he not continue in the same attitude hoping that his pressure would bear still more fruit? As to Israel, if she admitted several hundred thousand, what difference would it make to admit all?

The other main proposal put forward was that of a "corridor" in the Negev between Jordan and Egypt. Again Peres asked a simple question: Is peace in the Middle East being prevented by the fact that Hussein and Nasser are separated from each other? The reply was obvious, as were the dangers of granting such a corridor to states with which Israel is, at their insistence, at war.

Illogical: On the other hand, even if it was doubtful if a right of way through the Negev would bring peace, it was certain that peace would bring the right of

way. The other proposal was a simple case of putting the cart before the horse.

The final point in Peres' argument concerned the somewhat nebulous criticism that short-term considerations of arms buying were playing havoc with Israel's formulation of a long-term foreign policy. The critics said that we did need arms, but one should not be too friendly towards the nations supplying them, because this prevented Israel from forming other friendships.

This, commented Peres, was like the renegade Moslem who said: "There is no God and Mohammed is His prophet." It was simply illogical.

Way to peace: The procurement of modern arms was one of the central problems of Israel's policy; sometimes it was the major problem. Modern planes, tanks and submarines were being sold only by a small number of states. Almost every country producing modern planes had to take into account the interests of the Arab and Moslem world.

And if one of them had agreed to supply them to Israel, this was in spite of their consideration for the Arabs; therefore, it was all to the good if the transactions remained outside the limelight. There was certainly no need for anyone to encourage opposition to these deals, which existed anyway, and to do so in a manner that might seriously endanger them.

The way to peace with the Arabs, Peres concluded, did not lie in concessions. These would not make the Arabs less willing to attack Israel, but more so. The way to peace lay in the other direction: a neutralisation of their capability to do so, and in time their incapability of attacking Israel might turn into a readiness to negotiate for peace.



YOUR GUARANTEE OF SUPERB QUALITY

ONLY THE BEST OF ISRAEL'S
CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS CARRY
THIS BRAND

Packed by

The Citrus and Canned Products
Association, Tel Aviv, Israel

SOVIET JEWRY

WILL YIDDISH KILL ZIONISM?

AFFLUENT SOCIETY SPREADS **ITS WINGS**

from a Student of Soviet Affairs

In October 1956 the Yiddish writer and poet Aaron Vergelis, speaking in the name of the Soviet Writers' Union, assured Dr. Haim Shoshkes of the United States that a Yiddish literary journal would reappear in the Soviet Union in 1957, as part of the measures taken by the Soviet Government to change the anti-Jewish policies introduced during Stalin's closing years.

So far, no Yiddish journal has appeared, but we have now been promised by Alexei Surkov, secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union since 1956, that a Yiddish literary magazine will come out in June of this year.

According to Surkov, the new magazine, The Soviet Homeland, will be edited by Aaron Vergelis, and 25,000 copies of the first issue will be printed. Thus, for the first time since 1948, Soviet Yiddish writers and poets will be able to see their works in print.

Growing toleration: Only time will show whether the Kremlin's decision to allow the publication of a Yiddish journal is a tactical concession dictated by the demands of its foreign propaganda, or evidence of a genuine desire to eradicate the anti-Jewish discriminations of the Stalin era. Nevertheless, there is a growing toleration of Yiddish.

Perhaps one of the most significant

DENIZCILIK BANKASI T.A.O. **DENIZYOLLARI ISTANBUL**

TURKISH MARITIME LINES



TURKEY-CYPRUS-ISRAEL by m.s. "MARMARA"

ISRAEL-ITALY-FRANCE-**SPAIN**

by s.s. "ISTANBUL"

For particulars please apply:

WALFORD LINES LTD. -50 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3 Telephone: AVEnue 5212 Cables: DENIZBANK



A SMALL BEACON FOR SOVIET JEWS British Zionist leaders with departing former Z.F. Chairman Perry

pointers in this direction has been the | ney to the far-away Promised Land. lifting of the absolute ban on all expressions of Yiddish culture in Kiev-a ban which had operated in the Ukrainian capital since 1945, three years before the rest of the Soviet Union. For we now learn that, on March 13 and 15, Mikhail Alexandrovich gave two concerts of folk songs, including many Yiddish songs, in the Kiev Philharmonia.

The publication of The Soviet Homeland may mark a new departure in the Kremlin's policy towards Soviet Jewry and even Jews abroad. Observers are wondering whether it could be a first step in a new campaign to win over anti-Zionist, anti-assimilationist elements among Soviet Jews, recreating the prewar attraction of Soviet Jewish life for "folkist" and Yiddishist elements in North and South America.

Memories grow dim: At any rate, this is a development of the utmost interest to the world Zionist movement, which for years has believed that, if Soviet Jews were free to emigrate, at least half of them would choose to go to Israel.

There can be little doubt that, if Soviet Jews had been given the freedom to leave in the immediate post-war period and during the last years of Stalin's life, hundreds of thousands would have emigrated to Israel.

The recent memories of the Nazi massacres, and the treacherous behaviour of so many of their fellow-citizens in the German-occupied areas, would have been strong enough to influence them to uproot themselves and make the long jour-

No urge to flee: Today, the urge to flee from the scenes of Nazi massacres is much weaker and less widespread. Moreover, the anti-Semitism of a few years ago, all too often due to daily conflicts of an economic nature, has lost much of its acerbity because of the growing material prosperity of the mass of the people in such places as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and Riga.

Consequently, despite a deep undercurrent of insecurity and even anxiety. the life of Soviet Jewry is increasingly assuming an air of normality. The reappearance of a Yiddish press, if fol-

J. SAMUEL & SON LTD.

MEMORIALS OF **QUALITY** YEARS OF SERVICE

40/42 RAVEN ROW, E.1 133/149 SIDNEY STREET. E.1

BIShopsgate 5181-4256

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MR. LOUIS M. SAMUEL

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

On the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of Israel's independence, the Israel Ambassador and Mrs. Lourie will receive Israel nationals at the Embassy, 2 Palace Green, London, W.8., on Thursday, April 20, between 11 a,m. and 1 p.m.

lowed by the opening of a Yiddish theatre, may lead to further normalisation of Jewish existence in the Soviet Union and the re-emphasis of anti-Zionist elements in Soviet Jewish life.

There are still, of course, large numbers of Soviet Jews who would leave the Soviet Union if they had the chance, but the assumption by many western Zionists that they would automatically wish to go to Israel is not always justified.

Urge to capitalism: Many of them still retain middle class, capitalist leanings and have no time for any type of socialist society. Their ideal is the United States. Even if some of them were to emigrate to Israel, it is unlikely that they would be happy there or stay long.

On the other hand, there are the religious, traditionalist elements, to whom Jewish life means a semi-ghetto, shtetl kind of existence. Unlike so many orthodox Jews in the United States and Britain, they would certainly go straight to Israel if they were given the chance. However, because of their age and outlook, they are unlikely to make the kind of immigrant Israel so badly needs.

There remains the bulk of Soviet Jewry: politically progressive, religiously indifferent, with no illusions about a shtetl existence and no hankering after it. A generation is already growing up among them, to whom the years of the "Final Solution" are not a personal experience but history.

Better off than their parents: Most of them are materially better off than their parents ever were, and although without the illusions of their parents about the place of Jews in Soviet society, the majority will adjust themselves comfortably to life in the country of their birth if the anti-Jewish measures of the Stalin period are abolished.

To persuade them, in the years to come, that only in Israel can they find the conclusive answer to their personal problems as human beings and Jews, will once again become the task of the convinced Zionist minority in Soviet Jewry.

But Soviet Zionists are bound to find it an uphill task unless the Jews of the West help them. And the Jews of the West, that is, of the United States and Britain, can do so only by setting a personal example.



enters Mediterranean Passenger Service in July

Nearing completion in the famous shipyards of Nantes is a superb new ZIM liner, M.S. MOLEDET, specially designed to meet the ever increasing demand for high standard tourist class accommodation to and from Israel. The introduction of the new ship will bring increased opportunity to those who wish to experience the comforts and amenities typical of her companion ships, s.s. Theodor Herzl and s.s. Jerusalem, but at lower fares. The atmosphere of Israel greets you on every ZIM ship—the moment you step aboard your visit begins!

M.S. MOLEDET offers spacious decks and public rooms, a dining saloon seating 320 and a separate children's dining room. Sports interests are met with outdoor swimming pool and games decks. A shop, a 100-seat cinema and a synagogue seating 50 are also provided.

M.S. MOLEDET, air-conditioned throughout, provides every amenity for the passenger's comfort, including excellent accommodation and superb Kosher cuisine. Remember, too, that ZIM ships are equipped with anti-roll stabilisers.



SHOHAM MARITIME SERVICES LIMITED

295 Regent Street, London, W.1. Telephone: LANgham 8484

Managing Agents for

ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

U.N.

ARAB PROTEST ON JERUSALEM

FIRST SHOT IN NEW CAMPAIGN

from our own correspondent

New York:

Israel's Independence Day parade in Jerusalem set for April 20 had a curtain-raiser at the United Nations last week when Abdul Moneim Rifa'i complained about the nature of some of the equipment that the Israel Army has announced will churn up the streets of Jerusalem.

Despite his protestations that he was submitting "a specific complaint for which (Jordan) is seeking a specific decision," Rifai's approach to the Security Council at this juncture was viewed by many as being an Arab introduction to the General Assembly debate on the refugee question, due to come up about the same time as Israel's anniversary celebrations get under way.

A few of the delegates were faintly amused by the Jordanian submission that a parade of tanks, Bren-carriers, guns and





U.N. KEEPS WATCH ON JERUSALEM
Thirteen years later, Jordan fears for the holy city

other military items without ammunition could constitute a threat to international peace. But the amusement was tinged with an impatience that the U.N., so involved with matters of much greater concern, should have its Security Council tied up with a relatively minor matter.

Why Jerusalem? The item inscribed on the Security Council's agenda—"Violation of the Armistice Agreement and Acts of Military Provocation which Threaten International Peace and Security"—was the first Israel-Arab issue that the Council had had to deal with since January 30, 1959.

Rifai's complaint was that Israel, "in spite of everything," and particularly the March 20 decision of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, planned to hold its military parade on the occasion of "what it calls its independence day" with the kind of equipment that constituted "a breach of the General Armistice Agreement."

He wanted to know why Israel had chosen "the divided holy city of Jerusalem, the city of peace and piety, the place of the birth of Jesus Christ and of Mohammed" for a parade that was a "provocation" and an attempt at "intimidation."

Lourie's question: Indicative perhaps of the recent apparent improvement in Jordanian-U.A.R. relations, Omar Loutfi, the Ambassador from Cairo, moved quickly to bolster Rifai's statement and to offset the feeling that the Arabs were attempting to bring up a sledge hammer to crack a nut. The Jordanians were fully justified in bringing the matter to the Security Council in view of Israel's "defiance" and "contempt" for the Mixed

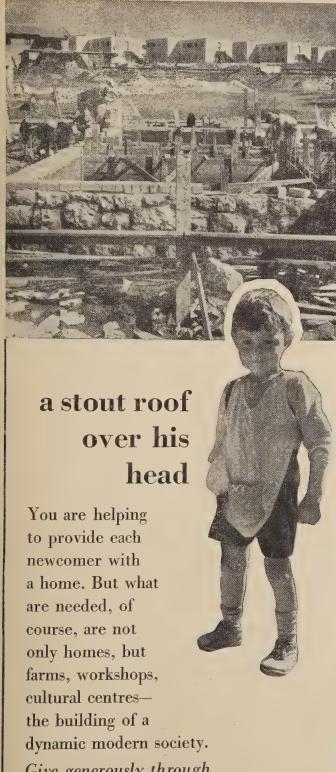
Armistice Commission's ruling on March 20. The Security Council could not permit flagrant violations of the Armistice Agreement to remain unpunished.

What Armistice Agreement?, Ambassador Arthur Lourie, sitting in for Michael Comay, wanted to know. There was a clause in the Agreement which was "of direct relevance to the matter presently under discussion":

"In the absence of mutual agreement and after this Agreement has been in effect for one year from the date of its signing, either of the parties may call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to convoke a conference of representatives of the two parties for the purpose of reviewing, revising or suspending any of the provisions of this Agreement other than Articles I and III. Participation in such conference shall be obligatory upon the parties."

Medes and Persians: Lourie put emphasis on the last sentence, noting that in November, 1953, Israel had called on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to "convoke a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Armistice Agreement. Despite the unequivocal obligation imposed upon the Government of Jordan, the latter informed the Secretary-General of their refusal to participate in such a conference."

On the one hand, Lourie continued, the Jordanians refused to implement essential clauses of the Armistice Agreament, on the other "they come to the Council with matters of no real significance. If the Jordanians, in disregard of their obligations, are not prepared to sit down and discuss with us a modification of the Armistice Agreement there



Give generously through

KEREN HAYESOD

Joint Palestine Appeal

75 GREAT RUSSELL STREET. LONDON, W.C.1.

MUSeum 3815

14,000 Lines in 20 Departments

Furniture · Carpets · Linoleum Mantles · Furs · Men's Wear · Radio Cycles · T.V. · Electrical Goods Bedding · Sweepers · Washing Machines · Ironmongery · Drysaltery Hardware · China · Toys · Fancies Fireplaces Garden Tools, etc.

Hexander IMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835

7 BATH STREET, GLASGOW, C.2

DOUGLAS 2824

21 EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.I

EUSTON 3422

*CASH

paid for

Manufacturers'

Surplus Stocks

of Furniture,

Radio and

Clearing Lines

in the above

departments

SHOP

Properties wanted

in Dunfermline,

Perth, Aberdeen,

Greenock, Motherwell,

Coatbridge

and especially in

the North of

England

ALL OFFERS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE TO GLASGOW OFFICE

BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND:

Kirkintilloch, Falkirk, Hamilton, Stirling, Bridgeton Glasgow, Great Western Road Glasgow, Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, Bo'ness, Ayr, Kilsyth, Kirkaldy, Paisley, Bathgate and incorporating William Hunter & Co. Ltd. of Dundee.

must at least be a realistic approach to a developing situation and no attempt to impose a formalistic straight-jacket.

"The Armistice Agreement is not the law of the Medes and the Persians. To inflate the trivial and denigrate the important is not only poor logic, it can be very bad politics."

Advance notice: Lourie denied that there could be any possible threat to international peace and he went on to say why:

"On a day and at a time communicated many weeks in advance to the Jordan authorities and to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, military equipment without ammunition is to pass in formal parade through the streets of Jerusalem on a route stipulated and made known ahead of time. This parade will move by under the watchful eyes of United Nations Observers and no doubt numerous foreign correspondents and visitors. All this equipment, having passed briefly in review, is to be removed in a matter of hours.

"Is it seriously suggested that this is a threat to international peace? The fact is that this allegation of the Jordan Government, as it well knows, is without the slightest foundation. Israel's borders with Jordan have in the past four years been calmer and less troubled than at any time previously. That situation continues today. The Government of Jordan is aware that there is no basis whatever for any suggestion that Israel would wish to alter this situation."

The debate continues, but meanwhile a new element has been introduced into U.N. discussions, with a draft proposing that the Conciliation Commission facilitate the repatriation of those refugees who wish to return. It has been circulated by five Moslem Asian states.



HODGE INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

LIMITED

(Member of Anglo Auto Group)
Group Assets over £7,000,000 and
Share Capital and Free Reserves
exceed £1,600,000.

Group Borrowing ratio 1:2.5 Managing Director: Julian S. Hodge

Write to Secretary H.149

23 Windsor Place, Cardiff
Telephone: 29661 (10 lines)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PROTOCOLS OF ZION NEW VERSION

Sir,—In your article "Damascus Plumbs New Depths" in the JEWISH OBSERVER of March 31, you said: "Until last week it was possible to say many things about the U.A.R.'s radio propaganda... But it could never be said that, in its radio war against Israel, it stooped to the lower depths of religious incitement. That was until last week (March 20)".

I am afraid that you are being much too optimistic about the nature of the U.A.R.'s radio propaganda. On March 3, the Cairo radio station "Voice of the Arabs" broadcast the following talk by a certain Ahmad Sa'id (as monitored by the B.B.C.):

"The Jewish high priests (Arabic: ahbar) of old introduced into Judaism things to arouse the feelings of the Jewish people and prompt them to seek means of dominating the Christians and all other peoples.

"The Talmud says this to the children of Israel: Every Israelite should endeavour to prevent other nations from becoming sovereigns on earth where authority must remain Israel's.

"The Talmud says: Theft from the foreigner is no theft, but simply a restoration of Israel's property. It adds: An Israelite may not make a loan to a foreigner except with interest. Rabbi Rashi says: An Israelite may cheat a customs inspector outside the pale of Israel's laws, and may take a false oath provided he can suceed in his lies. Rabbi Maimonides says: God has commanded us to take interest from the non-Israelite, and not to lend him anything except on this condition.

"Otherwise, we would be helping him, while it is our duty to harm him. Finally, the Talmud says: The oath taken by an Israelite in his dealings with other peoples is no oath, because he would be making an oath to an animal; and an oath to an animal is no oath.

"These are a few of the main points which the high priests introduced into the Judaism revealed in the true Torah.

"They sought thereby to create a Jewish people devoid of moral values which would rob other peoples of their riches and dominate their fortunes and destinies."

We hear a great deal about the essential difference between Christian anti-Semitism and Arab Jew-hatred. I suggest that this talk contains every lie about Jews and Jewish religion that Christian Judeophobes have thought up during the Middle Ages and the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

R. Ainsztein

Little Hadham, Herts.

RIEBENFELD AND THE "JEWISH STANDARD"

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence in your columns under the heading "Riebenfeld and the 'Jewish Standard'." As my husband's editorship of that weekly is involved, please allow me to clarify the matter.

First, however, I must underscore Mrs. Monica Medicks' remarks, which I warmly appreciate, regarding my husband's unique contribution to Jewish and Zionist journalism in the war years. I must add that her own help in his latter days as Editor eased his labours considerably. That the journal, with its almost non-existent staff, wielded such influence was due to single-minded devotion and wholehearted belief in the future Jewish State—and this in face of extreme difficulties and discouragements.

Regarding Mr. Rafael da Costa's statements. These came as a complete surprise. I wonder where and how he got his "facts"? To write that Mr. Samuel Katz was the first editor of the Jewish Standard and that my husband "as a result of a reshuffle of forces within the N.Z.O. and his close collaboration with Dr. Riebenfeld first acquired" the editorship is a travesty which cannot be allowed to stand uncorrected.

Plans for the publication of the Jewish Standard were made before Jabotinsky left on his last mission, to the United States, early in the war; and the first number appeared on April 19, 1940, under the editorship of my husband. He was Editor except for a short period when, due to an internal N.Z.O. dispute, Mr. S. Katz acted temporarily as Editor, my husband, howver, afterwards resuming the editorial chair. Previous to this, Dr. Riebenfeld conducted the affairs of the journal when my husband's political work took him to Palestine and South Africa for some few months in 1944.

Surely Mr. da Costa is bending backwards in stating that not only did Dr. Riebenfeld carry the "political responsibility" (my husband was also the Political Secretary of the N.Z.O.), but also the financial burden of—what? The N.Z.O.? The Jewish Standard? Both combined? To my knowledge, after the formation of the State of Israel in 1948, Dr. Riebenfeld took over the Jewish Standard; it was to have become a general—not a specific General Zionist—Anglo-Jewish weekly. Within a short time of Dr. Riebenfeld assuming control, and the appointment of Mr. da Costa as Editor, the Jewish Standard demised.

The credit for the truly unique achievements and influence of the Jewish Standard belongs to my husband. I know that Dr. Riebenfeld himself would be the last person to suggest that my husband was a pendant of his.

Beth-Zion Abrahams

Neville Court, N.W.8.

A CLASH OF DESTINIES*

"...a justification for the writing of contemporary history"

"...indispensable to future historians"

"...the expert touch"

General S. A. L. Marshall in *Midstream*

"The Kimches write cold history. None of their own private emotions or thoughts at the time are permitted to intrude upon their scholarly detachment...

"If this is a fault, let us live with it, for their book has some transcendent qualities. It is the first concise well-written history of the political events which led to Israel's birth and of the actions fought in the war to affirm it. These two men understand military operations and their descriptions have an expert touch."

Elizabeth Monroe in International Affairs

"... a great justification for the writing of contemporary history ... Much of the hard work they have done will be irreplaceable by the time all the archives are opened, and posterity will owe them a debt."

R. H. S. Crossman in Commentary

"The omissions from [Dov Joseph's] THE FAITHFUL CITY are more than remedied in A CLASH OF DESTINIES. This austere study of military operations is the first serious attempt to investigate what really happened in the Arab-Jewish war...

"It is remarkable to note what trouble two ardent Zionists have taken to see the Israeli War of Independence not only through Jewish but also through Arab and British eyes. The result is a book that will be completely indispensable to future historians.

"Although it punctures at least as many Israeli as Arab legends, A CLASH OF DESTINIES heightens the sense of Jewish achievement. Indeed, the best way of savouring its quality is to compare, paragraph by paragraph, its concise account of the siege of Jerusalem with the much lengthier version given by Dov Joseph. When the personal feuding and forensic propaganda are cut away, we realise that this is a story which gains by the austere objectivity of the narrators."

★ This is the American edition of BOTH SIDES OF THE HILL by Jon and David Kimche. Published by Secker & Warburg in the United Kingdom at 25s. The U.S. edition was published by Praegers at \$4.95

BOOKS

WAS THIS A BRITISH "LAVON AFFAIR"?

SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT, by C. P. Snow; 88 pp., no index; (Oxford University, Press) 9s. 6d.

Within days of publication, this small but very important book has brought some of the foremost British civil servants and scientists into the newspapers, either to defend or indict Sir Henry Tizard, Britain's "Lavon" of the second World War. But in this discussion for or against vindication, the really essential questions which Sir Charles Snow posed in his book have been largely overlooked.

There is nothing artificial in linking the central theme of the book with the course of the Lavon discussion in Israel, for it demonstrates that the "intellectuals" who backed Lavon made the same mistake as the "scientists" who opposed Churchill. Or one can put it differently. The real Lavon issue which will come before the electorate in Israel will not be the dispute as to what happened in 1954. The issue has already shifted to the discussion as to whether there exists "a secret conspiracy."

Ben-Gurion, together with Dayan, Peres and the army chiefs, is accused of exercising this undemocratic influence on the conduct of the government. This, it is said, is a sign of the peculiar malaise of Israeli society, the dark influence of the young men in Mapai. But in this reprint of the lectures which C. P. Snow delivered at Harvard last autumn, he plunges into the argument with his opening sentence: "One of the most bizarre features of any advanced industrial society in our time is that the cardinal choices have to be made by a handful of men: in secret."

Wars, he explains, cannot be run on emotions. There has to be planning, scientific thinking and operational research. This can be done effectively only by the process which Snow describes as "Closed Politics". Some of the most important decisions taken in this country before the war were known only to perhaps a hundred people, and on some key projects, such as radar, the number involved in actually taking decisions was "not more than five or six."

Snow explains that he knows of no major country where the system of "Closed Politics" did not exist; it could not work otherwise. The men who have to make the choice in this field cannot appeal for counsel to assemblies, parliaments or the electorate. Sometimes—quite often in the case of Churchill—it is not even taken to the Cabinet. It is not an ideal situation, or a happy one. For, as Snow underlines, the personalities involved in these "Closed Politics" have to carry a weight of responsibility which is disproportionately greater than any they carry in open politics. "We are much nearer than in ordinary government to personal power and personal choice," Snow concludes.

But reading these lectures, I tried to apply the standards which Snow evokes to the discussion in Israel about the degree of authority which the Defence Establishment has in the country, and to what extent it is freed from normal checks in the decisions which it takes. Forgetting, for the moment, the personal and party issues, the fact emerges that the Israeli Defence Establishment has acted no differently from the British or the American or the French-or, for that matter, the Swiss or the Swedish. What Snow shows so sharply in these lectures is that there is an ever-increasing area of government where decision-making rests with a small group of specialists.



PROFESSOR ROTTENSTREICH "Closed Politics"—whose invention?

It is not merely the question of security that prevents wider discussion. The subject matter is usually so specialist or speculative that no useful purpose would be served if it were fully discussed by a group of, say, Hebrew University professors and students. And once this tendency takes hold of government, it is not easy to reverse. There was a period during the war when Churchill ignored the Cabinet for weeks on end, and the country was run by a triumvirate which Donald Tyerman described in the Observer as the B.B.C.—Beaverbrook, Bracken and Churchill. As Snow shows. they were guilty of some outsize errors. But other systems also make mistakes, and don't always emerge on the winning side.

On balance, therefore, the lesson of this fascinating book is that "Closed Politics" is not an ideal state, but a necessary one so long as there exists no equally effective system of working under conditions of emergency. Perhaps, Israel—just because it is a small country—can, as Professor Oppenheimer once suggested, produce some new ideas on the subject. But first the Israeli critics of "Closed Politics"-Talmon and Rottenstreich, especially-must recognise that it is not something that the Ben-Gurionists have invented, but a very widespread practice which they have applied to Israeli conditions with considerable success.

It is without a doubt a subject that will play a considerable part in the Israeli election campaign.

Jon Kimche

... TRAVEL IN A BIG WAY

Whatever class you travel, you will find life aboard these great liners a memorable experience. Accommodation, entertainment, meals, service—all are superb, and smoothness is the keynote of your voyage. Cunard liners are fully equipped for the serving of



Kosher meals throughout the

Consult your travel agent, or any Cunard Line office

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

PUSHING UP POTASH PRODUCTION

THE LOAN THAT NEVER WAS

from Yohanan Ramati

During the year ending March 31, 1961, production of potash by Dead Sea Works Ltd. reached the target figure of 135,000 tons—about 20,000 tons more than during the 1959-60 financial year.

During the 1960 calendar year, output was slightly smaller, since the rate of production has been gradually accelerating. According to the Director-General of the Ministry of Development, output in 1961 may be expected to reach 160,000 tons.

The value of potash exported during 1960 exceeded \$3,770,000—an increase of some \$350,000 as compared with 1959. It is expected that most of 1961's additional production will also be exported -mainly to the Far East.

Unnecessary costs: In this connection, there may well be one more bone of contention to add to the perennial disputes between the Ministry of Development and the Ministry of Communications. The Sdom-Elath road is now being paved, and should be ready for a much larger volume of heavy traffic this year. But potash has to be loaded at Elath harbour in bulk, and there are no installations available for this purpose at present. Moreover, loading charges in both Elath and Haifa are high by international standards.

Both Dead Sea Works Ltd. and Negev Phosphates Ltd. have to export large quantities in bulk through Elath, and unless the Ministry of Communications is ready to co-operate, they may find themselves saddled with unnecessary costs. Given the present level of stevedoring charges, there is no alternative to mech-

anising loading.

Dead Sea Works Ltd. have made progress not only in the sphere of potash production, but also with bromine, which seems to be doing much better since it ceased to be administered by an independent company. The output of bromine has been rising steeply. Capacity has been expanded to 4,500 tons a year, and plans include doubling this by the end of this year. The value of bromine and bromine products exported during 1960 reached \$990,000.

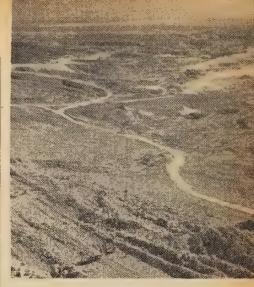
Shares soar: Both Dead Sea Works itself and its bromine subsidiary are beginning to pay their way. Income already covers expenditure (including depreciation and interest on investments). The ordinary shares of the company are soaring on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and demand continues brisk even at the very high prevailing prices. It seems that prospects are good.

The company has long been interested in accelerating the pace of expansion far beyond the limitations imposed by the available area of salt pans. This would necessitate an investment in the damming of a part of the Dead Sea itself and the construction there of more pans. Preliminary research has been extensive, and the project has met with a good reception in World Bank circles.

Where is the money coming from? Several problems remain outstanding. The first concerns the exploitation of magnesium, of which there is a very large proportion in Dead Sea Water. It seems that the magnesium will eventually be exploited, though probably only for magnesium salts and magnesium oxide. Magnesium metal-even should there be a decision to produce it-would come in at a much later stage.

The second problem is that of financing. It is hoped to obtain loans totalling some \$22 million from the World Bank, and a further \$10 million from private banks in the United States. This would leave nearly I£80 million to be supplied from other sources.

According to the World Bank's experts, the total investment in fixed assets required by the project is I£113 million (reckoning the dollar at I£1.80). Obligations in connection with the World Bank Loan would total a further I£12 million, and to this one would have to add divi-



THE ROAD TO SDOM Preparing for increased traffic

dends or interest on new money from other sources.

Favourable report: At one time, negotiations were proceeding with the wellknown French bank, Lazard Frères for an advance of \$11 million. Lazard Frères asked Arthur D. Little for an independent report. Little's estimate of future production costs was slightly higher than that of the World Bank, but he accepted the World Bank's estimates of sales prices and paid numerous compliments to the management of Dead Sea Works on their achievements. His recommendations, like those of the World Bank, were positive.

However, Lazard Frères apparently thought they would be able to make a very special kind of deal. They offered a capital loan of \$11 million in the form of 10 or 12-year debentures paying 7 per cent per annum.

This might have been accepted or not, but there was an additional proviso: the holders of the debentures would also have to receive equity rights. They asked for 90 per cent of the voting rights in return for supplying less than 40 per cent of the capital requirements, without any sort of risk to themselves, since they would get 7 per cent per annum guaranteed in any case.

Concessions too small: The Israel side took one look at these proposals and turned them down. Lazard Frères then

30.3 5.4 BANK SECURITIES INDEX 1959-100 DOLLAR BONDS 97.5 96.8 C.O.L. BONDS 105.5 105.3 SHARES 360.0 357.2 For Investments consult

OF ISRAEL

TENDENCY: DOLLAR BONDS : FIRM C.O.L. BONDS : SOFTER SHARES RISING CABLES: UNIONBANK ADDRESS: 6-8 AKHUZATBAYIT ST.,

TEL-AVIV. ISRAEL

suggested some minor concessions, but but these were considered insufficient and negotiations were broken off.

Since there are now two favourable reports by international experts, and the financial situation of the company continues to improve, it seems that there will be no undue difficulty in raising the necessary capital on reasonable terms. The time when Israelis had to accept unreasonable terms passed some years ago.

IN BRIEF

POTATOES FOR EUROPE

Since February, 6,100 tons of Israeli spring potatoes have been shipped to England and Sweden. There is a good demand for them throughout western Europe.

COTTON EXPORTS UP

Last year Israel exported cotton yarns worth \$2,516,000 (£898,575). This was more than five times as much as in 1959. The 2,250 tons exported in 1960 were all spun from locally grown cotton. A first order for 100 tons has been placed by N. Corah Ltd. of Leicester.

DESALTING WATER

Before installation at Elath next year as part of a four-unit plant producing 250,000 gallons of sweet water a day, the first mass production machine for extracting fresh water from sea water is now on test in the United States. The Ministry of Development and the Fairbanks Whitney Corporation of America are partners in developing the process invented by Alexander Zarchin of Israel.

TWO NEW SHIPS

Israel's latest and most modern fishing vessel, the Dagit, recently launched at Dieppe, has now completed fitting out and has left the shipyard for the Atlantic fishing grounds.

Zim recently signed a contract with Chantiers de l'Atlantique of St. Nazaire for a \$15 million (£5.4 million) passenger ship, the King Solomon. Destined to be the biggest ship in the Israeli merchant fleet, the King Solomon will carry 1,100 passengers on the Haifa-Marseilles-New York route.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, April 20

ILFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY. Kedassia Restaurant, New Oxford Street, W.C.1. Yom Ha-atzmaut celebration. Speaker: Mr. Shlomo Temkin, 7,45 p.m. SELIG BRODETSKY ZIONIST SOCIETY. Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton, Yom Ha-atzmaut celebration. Speaker: Mr. P. Afik (Commercial Attaché), 7,30 p.m.

WANSTEAD & WOODFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY. Synagogue Hall, 20 Churchfields, E.11, Yom Ha-atzmaut service and celebration. Speaker: Mr. Zvi Eadam (Embassy), 7,0 p.m.

Eadan (Embassy), 7.0 p.m.

[ONIST FEDERATION, St. Pancras Town Hall.

Central Yom Ha-atzmaut celebration. Speakers:

Brig, Gen. Yigal Allon, Mr. A. Miron. Mr. J. Halevy will preside. 8.0 p.m.

Saturday, April 22

MAPAM DISCUSSION GROUP.—"Israel's Foreign Policy at the Crossroads," introduced by P. Merhav. Saturday, April 22nd, 8.00 p.m. at 37 Broadhurst Gdns., N.W.6.

Sunday, April 30

יידישע קולטור־געזעלשאפט -- לאנדאן

THE JEWISH CULTURAL SOCIETY cordially invites you to the Yossef Hayim Brenner Symposium, on Sunday, April 30, 1961, 3.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. at the Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. Programme: Guest Speakers: Dr. Jacob Maitlis, Mr. David Patterson, Artistic Part (Israeli Music and Songs): by Miryam Yaacoby, (in her repertoire of Yemeni songs), Rami Kezra, and Uri Giv'on. Chair: Mr. I. Jezierski, Tickets: 10/- and 6/-including Refreshments, For Reservations please ring: MUS, 4702.

CLASSIFIED

SPECIALISING IN WX & OS Dresses, Jumper Suits & Duster Coats to the retail. I. Hoffman (Garments) Ltd., 31/32 Crown Street, Western Road, Brighton Tel: Brighton 27508. Represented Cardiff, South Coast, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow and London.

A BEAUTIFUL SHOW this summer. Plant magnificent Israeli gladioli bulbs, Just arrived, Top Size, 3/6d. dozen. Write, phone or call — The Garden Centre, 788a Finchley Road, N.W.11. SPE 5363,

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

33.3 metres - 9009 kcs. All Times are G.M.T.

Fri. 14th April: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Eichmann Trial: Report on the Day's Proceedings. 20.30 Sabbath Programme. 20.45 News Headlines.

Sat, 15th April: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion, 20.35 Cantoral Music, 20.45 News Headlines.

Sun. 16th April: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage: "Sayings of the Fathers", 20.40 In the Jewish World, 20.45 News Headlines.

Mon. 17th April: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Newsreel—including Report on the Eichmann Trial, 20.45 News Headlines.

Tues. 18th April: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 Eichmann Trial: Report on the Day's Proceedings. 20.45 News Head-

Wed, 19th April: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Special Israel Bar-Mitzva Programme. 20.45 News Headlines.

Thurs. 20th April: 6.30-10.30 Direct Transmission from Kol Israel, in Hebrew, of running commentary on Independence Day Parade in Jerusalem, and prayers for Independence Day from the Yeshurun Synagogue in Jerusalem, 20.15 The News. 20.25 Independence Day Round-Up.

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION SPRING CAMPAIGN

Mr. Shlomo Temkin, Director of the Zionist Federation Israel Office, will be speaking in the following towns on these dates: Sunday, 16th April SWANSEA Swansea dates:
Swansea
Sunday, 16th April
Tuesday/Wednesday, 18th/19th April
Wednesday, 19th April
Sunday, 23rd April
Monday, 24th April
Tuesday, 25th April
Thursday, 27th April
Shart Sherut Reception)
BIRMINGHAM

Emigrant or Sojourner, Duty Free Refrigerators in Israel. 5 years guarantee. 1 year free service. Full details from: Box No. 177.

THE WORLD'S SALVATION THROUGH ISRAEL!

This is the very basis of God's great plan as revealed in the Scriptures.

To Abraham, God said "All the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed for ever." To David "They seed will I establish for ever and build up thy throne to all generations." Of Christ it was said "The Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David and he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever."

SEND FOR FREE COPIES OF

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GLAD TIDINGS

ROXWELL, NR. CHELMSFORD ESSEX

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

ISRAEL'S 13th ANNIVERSARY

will be celebrated on

THURSDAY, 20th APRIL, 1961, at 8 p.m. at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ST. PANCRAS TOWN HALL, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1

(Entrance Bidborough Street)

Speakers: Brigadier General YIGAL ALLON MR. A. MIRON, Minister at the Israel Embassy In the Chair: MR. J. HALEVY, M.Sc. (Chairman, Zionist Federation).

The programme will include :-

Guest Chazan: The Rev. SIMON HASS, L.R.C.M.
The 10th ANNIVERSARY CHOIR (under the direction of Mr. L. Rose) YOUTH PAGEANT SHIFRA MANOR : MIRIAM JAKOBI : Dances by AVIVA and NAOMI NAROD, accompanied by RAMI KEZRO, and directed by SHIMON LEVY.

Doors open 7,30 p.m

ADMISSION FREE

For reserved seats (5/-) apply: London Secretary, 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1

JPA-JNF NEWS

Frepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

THE FIRST FIFTY MILLION TREES

A ceremony, attended by more than one thousand people, recently took place on Mount Carmel to mark the "Jubilee of Afforestation"—the planting of 50 million trees since Israel's independence. Here are extracts from two of the speeches.

PART OF GRAND DESIGN

by Joseph Weitz

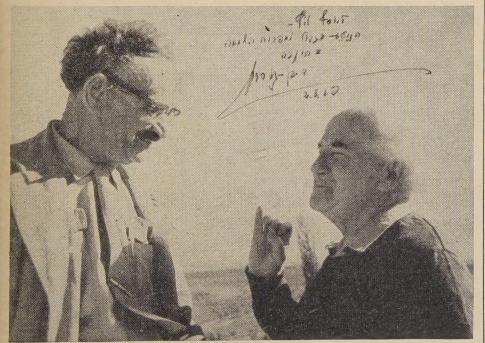
Seventy years ago, pioneers in Hadera began planting trees in order to drain the swamps, and as the years passed, the importance of afforestation to the Yishuv became apparent. At first, small woodlands were planted in the mountain areas. During the years before Israel's independence other problems took priority over afforestation. But when we won our freedom, and Ben-Gurion placed afforestation in the centre of his grand design of nation-making, major steps were taken to fulfil the needs in this field.

Diaspora Jews, in first coming to our country, knew little about afforestation. True, some of them had been farmers of sorts, but they had no conception of soil problems here, and the climatic factors were against them.

Therefore, when we see today the forests of Israel, covering hitherto barren land, from Metulla in the extreme north down to Dimona and Yotvata in the Negev, trees that are conquering neglected mountains and controlling cruel deserts, we must realise that these achievements are a result of intensive research. We now had to develop a unique planting system, allowing for Israel's climate and soil, her rocky slopes and eroded valleys, her swamps and desert.

Now in the gently undulating hills of Galilee, in the formidable Judean mountains, and in the harsh Negev, we witness a triumph: a land revived; a desert that blooms with a new life; and beauty restored to Israel's rugged landscape.

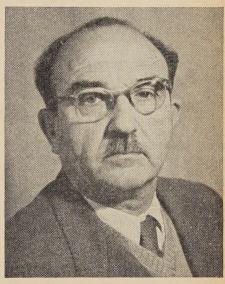
In this celebration, we are bound to remember that the wastes remaining are infinitely greater than those already conquered. We shall start on the second 50 million trees. Let us hope that this will be achieved in peace and happiness.



Picture, with an inscription by the Israel Premier, showing Joseph Weitz and David Ben-Gurion together studying a new development project. On the occasion of the "Jubilee of Afforestation," Mr. Ben-Gurion wrote: "Whoever begins a good deed must complete it. You have to plant at least ten times 50 million. We must clothe with forests our mountains and hills, the boulder slopes and sands that are unfit for agriculture; all the coastal dunes, the deserts east and south of Beersheba, the Arava valley down to Eilat, and above all, the surroundings of Jerusalem. Let us restore our hills to their ancient splendour and enrich our country with that valuable raw material, wood."

CLOTHING THE SOIL

by Levi Eshkol



Having myself worked as a pioneering labourer, I vividly recall the toil and anxiety that accompanies the planting of new saplings.

Today, these trees are erect and strong. They form a solid foundation for the future of the State. We have all seen the pipe-lines and tunnels that are bringing water to the desert in our new development projects. They are preparing the land, re-creating soil for full exploitation, utilizing every acre of space. But we must also clothe the land, cover the expanses of mountain and desert with trees, which are the first roots of permanent settlement. They encourage further development by giving our land a welcoming "dress."

In this way the Diaspora Jew who is unable to settle in Israel comes to plant roots here with his own trees. If every Jew were to answer this call, the next 50 million trees will be planted within another seven years, by the end of Israel's second decade.

* Joseph Weitz is the chairman of the Land Development Authority of Israel, and Levi Eshkol is of course the Minister of Finance.

BOURNEMOUTH

J.P.A. head office regrets that the under-mentioned names were unfortunately omitted from the J.P.A. Year Book:

Dr. J. Sharp Mrs. Zena Solomon Mr. Sydney Solomon

JPA-JNF NEWS

THIS WEEKEND AT SOUTHPORT

J.N.F. CONVENTION'S CROWDED PROGRAMME

It is going to be an important convention at Southport this weekend. Firstly, because of the turnout. J.N.F. head office report a larger number of delegates this year than ever before, and coming from a larger number of provincial centres. Secondly, the conference has a crowded agenda-and will not be filled up by long platform speeches. In fact, this year, the hortative addresses from the platform will be reduced to a minimum.

Chance to speak out: The ball is being thrown to the meeting as a whole. According to the agenda just published, it will be an opportunity for Commission officers themselves to speak out on the theme of their fund-raising capabilities, and to show what steps they are taking to develop mass support in their communities. As already announced, there will be a special session devoted to Younger J.N.F. Commissions. This will probably mean fireworks. These junior groups are not accustomed to taking instructions from their elders lying down. In the three years since the 29 Younger Commissions have been consolidated in their own framework, they have questioned everything: policy, methods of election, publicity activities and longterm programming.

Their session will be immediately followed by one devoted to a review of the Education Department, and here it is hoped that Younger Commission delegates will learn from the experience of a long-established J.N.F. department which exerts strong influence upon the Jewish educational set-up in this country and abroad.

Varon on the future: Wide-spread interest has been aroused by the news that Max Varon (formerly Max Weiner) a senior member of the Foreign Ministry staff of Israel, will be speaking on the subject of "Looking to the Future." Mr. Varon will be coming direct from Israel to Southport, and is expected to convey a vivid impression of the Israel scene against the backcloth of the Eichmann trial and the political developments resulting from the Lavon affair. It has always been the contention of the J.N.F. administrative committee that our work progresses best when J.N.F. supporters and leading workers have a keen appreciation of Israel as a whole, and when they understand that J.N.F. activities form an integral part of the nation's march towards its larger goals of economic independence and social harmony.

On another page we report the ceremony that recently took place to mark the planting of 50 million trees since Israel's establishment. This is an occasion in which the J.N.F. for Great Britain and Ireland may justly take pride, for afforestation, as an economic and social activity, and as a means of linking Diaspora Jewry with Israel, has for more than 40 years been a task which this community has specially taken upon itself. There are forests in Israel that bear many famous names. A very large proportion of these have been planted on the initiative of Jews from this country, from the days before the Balfour Forest at Ginegar to our latest and probably most satisfying project, the Barmitzvah Forest on the road to Jerusalem.

YOUNGER COMMISSIONS

That two heads are better than one seems to have become a happy principle, as was again proved last week when the Edgware Younger J.N.F. Commission joined forces with Great 17th (Stamford Hill Younger J.N.F. Commission) to

sponsor the Charities Theatre Grou presentation "Mine Fair Sadie" at the Royalty Theatre.

As a result of the £500 raised, work will go forward still more swiftly on the road to the top of Mount Meron, and the joint chairmen, Anthony Ray, Len Rosen and Melvyn Gilmont, express their gratitude to the Charities Theatre Group who work so tirelessly for good causes to the executives of both Commissions

in particular Irving Schryber.

A special film performance of "Marc Gras" and "A Certain Smile" was organ ised by the Adullam Commission at this French Institute. Here, too, Chairmai John Goodman emphasised the import ance of the Mount Meron project, and thanked his colleagues, Helen Goldfarb Marilyn Donn, June Griffiths, Briat Kaubel, June Philips, Rose Barkoff Marilyn Soskin, Michael Becker and Philip Golinsky for all the hard work put into the brochure and ticket distril bution. The event realised over £200.

LORD DENNING TO SPEAK AT INDEPENDENCE DAY DINNER

Lord Denning, one of the leading members of the British Bar and a Lord in Appeal in Ordinary, is to propose the toast to "Anglo-Israel understanding" at the Independence Day dinner on April 24. A Life Peer, Lord Denning took Silk in 1938 and has held a number of distinguished legal offices. Sixty-two years of age, he was a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1948-1957, and is the author of many books on jurisprudence.

At the dinner, the Lady Brabourne is to receive a commemorative scroll marking the planting of the Edwina Mountbatten Forest in Galilee. She is accepting the scroll on behalf of her father, Earl Mountbatten, who has had to cancel his attendance at this event because of

public duties abroad.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: In memory of Annie Gluck; in memory of Robert Gluck; in memory of his parents by their son Nicholas Rauchwerger; Barnie and Julia Balcombe to mark the conferment upon Mr. Balcombe of the honour of Chatan Bereshit; Josephine Dena Valett and Erik Mark Zilberkweit on the occasion of their marriage by the members of the Finchley J.P.A. Committee; Lewis Briskin; David Horwich on the occasion of his 70th birthday by his mother-in-law Bella Olswang, his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, and Annabelle Osborne.

Anthony David Trup on the occasion of

his barmitzvah by his parents.

BARNET LITVINOFF ASSOCIATES LTD. AND THE JPA/JNF PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

> have removed to: 4, ST. GEORGE STREET. HANOVER SQUARE, W.1

TELEPHONE: HYDE PARK 2286/7

JPA-JNF NEWS

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. Deal, 26 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £3.1.0. Mr. Rosen, 27 St. Andrews Grove, N.16, £2.10.6. Mrs. P. Levy, 31 Lakenheath, Oakwood, N.14, £2.7.3. Mrs. Saunders, 13 Abbots Hall Avenue, N.14, £2.2.5.

E. LONDON: Mr. V. Weiner, 11 Wellington Road, E.10, £2.0.0, E.0, £2.0.0 Hatton Garden Diamond Dealers, Frankling Garden, E.C.1, £78.7.6, per Mr. I. M.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. Rosser Chinn, Flat 7, 44
Lowndes Square, S.W.1, £3.5.6, Mr. M. Phillips, 8
Vincent House, Resency Street, S.W.1, £3.0.0, Mr. K.
Lawron, 30 Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, £2.0.0
W. LONDON: Mr. Sacher, Flat 24, 37 Grosvenor
Square, W.1, £6.14.0, Edward and Lee, Piccadilly
Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1, £3.12.6, Dr. R. Lehr, Flat 9,
22 Grosvenor Square, W.1, £3.10.0, Mr. Samuel
Horngrad, Flat 7, 70 Duke Street, W.1, £2.16.6, Mr.
Egon Eisner, Gallard House, 74e Regent Street, W.1,
£2.11.9, Mr. Taylor, 12,144 Argyle Street, W.1, £2.7.3,
Mr. K. West, 21 Heddon Street, Hanover Street, W.1,
£2.4.8.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. W. Kossoff, 11 Rowdon
Avenue, N.W. 10, £12.0.0, Mr. Jack Terri, 285 Kilburn
High Road, N.W.6, £9.9.0. Mrs. Erdman, 10 Garden
Court, Grove End Gardens, Abbey Road, N.W.8,
£7.7.0, Day School, 263 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10,
£5.18. Mr. J. Arkus, 20 Old Church Lane, N.W.9,
£5.00. Mr. S. Wilson, 18 Rowdon Avenue, N.W.10,
£4.12.6, Mr. Michael H. Frazer, 31 Mapesbury Court,
Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.2, £3.10.6, Mr. P. Bellman, 30
Keyes Road, N.W.2, £3.30. Mrs. Gee, 5 Carmel
Court, Gioucester Gardens, N.W.11, £3.10. Mrs.
Fisher, 7 Asmara Road, N.W.2, £3.00, Mr. I. Wise,
S Hall Road, N.W.8, £2.15.0, Mr. H. L. Berry, 8
Woodlands Close, N.W.11, £2.14.8. Mr. M. Rose,
38 Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6,
£2.10.0, Mr. Frank Richmond-Davis, 2 Marlborough
Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6, £2.10.0, Mr. F.
Black, 225 Salmon Street, N.W.9, £2.89. Mr. G.
Hartog, 10 Wiltern Court, Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.2,
£2.3.6. Mr. S. Finklestein, 4 Gladys Road, N.W.6,
£2.2.6. Mr. L. Knobil, 11 St. James Mansions, West
End Lane, N.W.6, £2.2.6, Mr. A. Moss, Flat 6, 1
Mapesbury Road, N.W.2, £2.2.5, Mr. A. Moss, Plat 6, 1
Mapesbury Road, N.W.2, £2.2.6, Mr. A. Moss, Plat 6, 1
Mapesbury Road, N.W.2, £2.2.6, Mr. A. Moss, Plat 6, 1
Mr. S. Libling, 25 Simmingfield Road,
N.W.6, £2.0.0, Mr. N. Goldschmidt, 25 Buckingham
Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.6, £2.10.0, Mrs. Strain, N.W.6, £2.10.0, Mrs. Strain, N.W.6, £2.10.0, Mrs. Goldschmidt, 25 Rosser

Oakwood Grove, 8. Mr. S. R. Dunsby, 40 High Moor Crescent, 17. Mr. H. Denton, 45 New Briggate, 1. Mr. S. Dawson, 25 Belvedere Road, 17. Mr. D. Featherman, 27 East Parade, 1. Mr. A. Fox, 46 The Avenue, 17. Mr. B. Frost, 992 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mr. Mr. M. Freeman, 359 Street Lane, 8. Mr. A. L. Frieze, 244 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. E. K. Frieze, 17. Mr. S. Green, 7 St. Margarets Avenue, 8. Mr. A. Goldberg, 7 King Lane, 17. Mr. M. Godlove, 65 Park Lane, 8. Mr. L. Graham, 674 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mr. H. Grunberg, Chez Nous, Oakwood, Grove, 8. Dr. and Mrs. M. Gilmore, 11 Belvedere Road, 17. Mr. R. Hirst, 1 Broomhill Avenue, 17. Mr. H. Hirst, 926 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mr. H. Hirst, 71 New Briggate, 1. Mr. N. Hyman, 18 Sandhill Drive, 17. Mr. M. Jackson, c/o 171 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. S. Loper, 85 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Dr. J. Lyons, 49 The Fairway, 17. Mr. S. Lewis, 4 Moorland Garth, 17. Dr. M. S. Lorrie, Tregullow, Oakwood Grove, 8. Mr. H. Lee, 261 Lidgett Lane, 17. Mr. M. Mr. M. Morland Garth, 17. Dr. M. S. Lorrie, Tregullow, Oakwood Grove, 8. Mr. H. Lee, 261 Lidgett Lane, 17. Mr. M. Monning, 68 Sandhill Oval, 17. Mr. H. Nachman, 111 Hetton Road, 8. Mr. A. Nathan, 2 Crescent Gardens, 17. Mr. D. Pearce, 10 York Place, 1. Dr. M. Roll, 232 West Park Drive, 8. Mr. V. Sidi, Val D'Or, Ring Road, Shadwell, 17. Misson, 800 Foundry Lane, 14. Mr. H. Park Lane, 8. Mr. M. Sandler, 32 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. N. Stross, Gledholt, Oakwood Grove, 8. Mr. A. Vann, 15 The Quarry, 17. Mr. S. H. Whyman, 5 St. Peters Place, 8. Mr. D. Williamson, 1 King

Lane, 17. Mr. H. Wolfson, 60 Street Lane, 8. Mr. N. Ziff, 19 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. I. Zermansky, 31 Sandhill Oval, 17. Mr. L. Ziff, East Street, 9. Mr. S. Ziff, 374 Alwoodley Lane, 17.

HULL: All at 4 Belgrave Drive, £6.10.0. Mr. G. S. Goldstein, 27 Carr Lane, Willerby, £4.0.0. Mr. Bennett, 424 Beverley Road, £3.17.6. Mr. And Mrs. J. Levy, 235 Boulevard, £3.3.6. Mr. Klarik, 270 Pickering Road, £2.17.9. Mr. Rosen, 19a Weskott Flats, £2.7.6. Mr. Wolfe, 357 Bricknell Avenue, £2.2.0.

HARROGATE: Mr. Bryer, 6a Parliament Street, £10.15.0. Fox & Pollock, The Manor, 3 Clarence Drive, £4.3.1. Mr. Plotkin, 17 Rutland Road, £3.13.11. Miss E. Opet, 12 St. Marys Avenue, £3.0.0. Mr. N. Reichman, Arden, 69 Cornwall Road, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Brostoff, Spring Close, £2.12.0. Miss J. Goldsmith, 33 Kent Road, £2.12.0 Mrs. A. Abbey, 28 St. Mary Walk, £2.12.0. Mr. W. Weltman, Cambridge Place, £2.12.0, Mrs. M. Wertheimer, Malton, £2.12.0. Miss J. Olsen, 75 Station Parade, £2.12.0. Mrs. B. Anker, 54 Cornwall Road, £2.2.0.

MANCHESTER: Mrs. Turner & Friends, 121 Singleton Road, Salford, 7, £8.13.8. Mr. Engles, 124 Butterstile Lane, £8.7.0. Mr. S. Stone, 8 Bury Old Road, Whitefield, £5.0.0. Mr. S. Stone, 8 Bury Old Road, Whitefield, £5.0.0. Mr. Levaine, 5 Park Court, Park Road, Salford, 7, £8.13.8. Mr. Engles, 124 Butterstile Lane, £8.7.0. Mr. S. Stone, 8 Bury Old Road, Whitefield, £5.0.0. Mr. Levaine, 5 Park Court, Park Road, Salford, 7, £2.1.0. Mrs. Showman, 70 Northumberland Street, £2.0.0.

Salford, 7, £2:10. Mrs. Chlorida, Street, £2:0.0, SHEFFIELD: Synagogue Box, Wilson Road Synagogue, £14:4.3. Mr. A. Rabinovitch, 6 Mackenzie Crescent, 10, £7:15:6. Mr. P. Benson, Whitehouse Lane, 6, £3:10.0. Misses Gotlib, 62 Tenter Street, 1, £3:3.0. Mr. S. Caplan, 22 Glen Road, £2:0.0.

GETTING TO THE TOP OF MOUNT MERON WILL BE TOUGH -YOU CAN HELP THE YOUNGER J.N.F. COMMISSIONS TO

...pave the way* DURING

YOUTH WEEK

(23rd - 30th APRIL, 1961)

Buy vouchers for trees to be planted on Mount Meron. The project entails buying the land, paving a highway to the summit, controlling the wilderness by making forest paths and completing the natural forest.

Young men and women are invited to take an active interest in their local Commission which offers the opportunity of contributing to the future of Israel as well as joining in social and cultural activities.

וואסקה המסקה והמסקה Isalah 62:10

National Council of Younger J.N.F. Commissions

65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.



THE YOUTH OF BRITAIN WORKS WITH THE YOUTH OF ISRAEL



Stroud, Riley

SPINNERS and MANUFACTURERS

Worsteds &

Interlinings